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## THE TIMES

Can Ulster develop  
a new political  
maturity? Page 14Biggest fall in living standards of  
Britons for 20 years

The standard of living fell in Britain early this summer by 2½ to 3 per cent, more than at any time in the past 20 years except for a few months in 1966, according to official figures

## 2½ per cent drop in incomes may harden union line

By Melvyn Westlake  
General living standards fell in Britain early this summer by 2½ to 3 per cent, more than at any time in the past 20 years, according to official figures published yesterday. The trend could harden trade union attitudes towards the Government's pay policy when it is more clearly perceived by the labour force.

Official figures, published yesterday, show a fall during the second quarter of this year of 2½ per cent in the average disposable income of the average individual. That is a measure of post-tax income after allowance for price rises and is popularly used

as a benchmark of living standards, although it excludes certain government services and benefits which Mr. Healey, the Chancellor, has termed the "social wage". That concept covers spending on items such as social security, education and health, as well as subsidies on food and to nationalized industries where price restraint has been exercised.

The social wage is estimated to be worth about £20 a week a head of the working population and appears to have been rising quite rapidly. However, the increase in the social wage is unlikely to have compensated the average individual for the fall in living standards. It is, perhaps, anyway too abstract a concept to enter into personal calculations of living standards.

The fall in real personal disposable income during the second quarter is the largest quarterly fall since figures were first kept on that basis in 1955, apart from the exceptional situation in 1966.

A further fall in the next few months seems inevitable. It was estimated in July, when the £6-a-week pay limit was introduced, that the action alone was likely to cause a fall of 2 to 3 per cent in living standards for a man on average earnings.

Unemployment, short-time working and the loss of overtime is likely to put further pressure on earnings at a time when prices are still rising rapidly.

Moreover, payments of taxes on income and national insurance contributions combined rose by nearly 3½ per cent in the second quarter, a faster rise than that of wages and salaries.

For 1975 as a whole a drop in living standards of between 4 and 5 per cent may be in prospect. That would be the first annual decline at least since 1953, and would therefore be a radical departure from the trend to which people have become accustomed since the war.

In spite of that there is apparently a strong disposition to save more than usual, presumably because of concern about employment prospects. The ratio of savings to personal disposable income remains at an historically high level, dropping only marginally, to 13.4 in the second quarter from a peak of 14.2 in the first quarter.

17 injured as bomb  
explodes near  
London Tube station

A bomb explosion outside Green Park Underground station, London, last night caused at least 17 casualties. The bomb had been left in a bag at a bus stop opposite the station, a police officer said.

The bomb went off at about 9 pm close to a branch of the Midland Bank. The explosion was heard three miles away.

Mr Roy Martin, who was passing the station as the bomb went off, said: "There was a tremendous bang and glass flew everywhere. I ran into the Ritz Hotel for shelter."

He said the police were evacuating the area and had cordoned off Piccadilly from Green Park station to Piccadilly Circus. At first the police thought some people had been killed by the bomb but later Scotland Yard said: "We have no knowledge of anyone being killed."

Injured included an elderly woman, a man and three Swiss. They were taken to St. George's Hospital, Hyde Park corner.

Miss E. Stoll, of South Street, Reading, who was near the scene at the time of the explosion, said a car seemed to have been destroyed and windows of a car showroom shattered. Glass was strewn all over the road.

Within a few minutes of the explosion three cars were seen speeding down Wotton Road, Victoria, about half a mile away. One of them, a red car, sped through traffic lights at red. A man who had the explosion took the car's registration number and gave it to the police.

The blast shattered glass in the windows of the Ritz Hotel and broke a window in the restaurant. The restaurant was closed after a wedding reception earlier yesterday, and an adjoining room was being used for dinner when the bomb went off.

Mr Geoffrey Grahame, the general manager, who was in the front hall at the time, said there was "a rather loud, though muffled, explosion."

We brought in two women, who were slightly injured, and treated them in the ladies' cloakroom. One was suffering from shock, and the other had a lacerated leg and an injured hand. A man came in and said he was a doctor, but by then we had seen to the wound, with bandages. Then an ambulance came to take them to St. George's Hospital."

He said the bomb went off about 25 yards from the hotel. On September 22 three people were injured when a bomb exploded outside the Portman Hotel in London.

Three days later a bomb exploded outside the Hare and Hounds public house at Maidstone, injuring two policemen.



Mr Reginald Maudling: recommendation on Gozo hospital.

Maudling  
letters  
are cited

By Stewart Tindler

The case of the Republic of Malta versus Mr John Abela, although still only at the stage of preliminary hearings, which resumes on Tuesday, is having enormous political repercussions.

Mr Abela is a member of a well-known Maltese family of merchants, and in the middle 1960s he became the Maltese agent for Mr John Poulson, the architect, later jailed for corruption conspiracies, when the architect had his eye on development in the area.

Mr Abela is charged with corrupting Dr Carmelo Caruana, the Minister of Works in the Nationalist Government of Dr Borg Olivier, with an offer of £5,000 to party funds in return for a contract for Mr Poulson to build a new hospital on Gozo.

Many of the papers before the court concern letters said to have been written to Malton on Mr Poulson's behalf by Mr Reginald Maudling, the Shadow Foreign Secretary.

A general election is due any time before November and critics of Mr Don Mintoff's Labour Government allege that the trial is really aimed at the Nationalist.

Mr Mintoff's Government has a majority of three seats and campaigning has already begun. It is not unusual for the proceedings of preliminary hearings to be regularly similar to British court proceedings—to be reported, Mr Mintoff's opponents believe that his Government hoped to use this to keep public interest held on the case as the election drew near.

However, the magistrate accepted a defence plea that reporting would be prejudicial to the defendant when the case came to trial before a jury, and a ban on reporting was imposed. Three times the Maltese Commissioner of Police is reported to have applied for the ban to be lifted, but to no avail.

In the past month the Labour Government has found a way round this problem. MPs, despite the summer recess at Parliament, have requested details of papers in the case. Using parliamentary privilege, Mr Mintoff outlined some of the correspondence between Mr Poulson and Mr Abela and then asked the court to suppress the pro-Government newspaper, Malta News.

The letters before the court show that Mr Maudling recommended Mr Poulson to design the Gozo hospital in 1966, saying: "He is doing more hospitals for the British Government than anyone else ever."

Continued on page 2, col 4

Mrs Castle tries to  
reassure the doctors

Government policies to separate private practice from the NHS, or abolish it, Mrs. Castle, Secretary of State for Social Services said yesterday.

In Cyril Clarke, President of the Royal College of Physicians, said he thought there was hope of resolving the present crisis in the NHS now that Mrs. Castle had offered the medical profession unrestricted talks.

More junior hospital doctors in Yorkshire yesterday joined the revolt over their new contracts. About 60 junior doctors at Doncaster decided to work only an emergency service from next Monday. They want their former pay and overtime structure restored until a national referendum is held on the acceptability of their new contract.

Dr Sakharov awarded Nobel peace  
prize for defending human rights

Oslo, Oct. 9.—Dr Andrei Sakharov, the scientist who helped to give Russia its first hydrogen bomb and went on to become a leading Soviet dissident, was today awarded the 1975 Nobel prize for peace.

The surprise decision by the Nobel Committee was seen here as a test of Moscow's will to fulfil the spirit of the Helsinki agreement on European co-operation and security.

"Andrei Dmitriyevich Sakharov has addressed his message of peace and justice to all peoples of the world," the committee said in an unusually detailed citation. "For him it is a fundamental principle that world peace can be achieved only on the basis of respect for the individual human being in the Soviet Union."

Dr Sakharov, aged 54, is one of the most outspoken defenders of human rights in the Soviet Union.

Uncompromisingly and fearlessly, Sakharov has fought not only against the abuse of power and violations of human rights in all its forms, but he has with equal vigour fought for the ideal of a state founded on the principle of justice for all.

In a convincing fashion Sakharov has emphasized that the inalienable rights of man can serve as the only foundation for a genuine and long-lasting system of international co-operation. In this manner he has succeeded very effectively, and under trying conditions, in making the case for such values as all true friends of peace are anxious to support," the citation stated.

It added that Dr Sakharov's belief in the fundamental principle of universal respect for the human being had found expression in several international declarations, among



Dr Andrei Sakharov: A message of peace and justice to all peoples of the world.

them the agreements signed this year by 35 states at the security conference in Helsinki.

Dr Sakharov has urged the abolition of the Soviet method of confining political dissidents to psychiatric hospitals; he has demanded the creation of a sort of ombudsman to guard against prison excesses; he has proposed amnesties for political prisoners; he has sought greater freedom of information and has championed the right of Soviet citizens to travel abroad.

Moscow: Dr Sakharov said tonight he hoped his Nobel peace prize award would benefit political prisoners in the Soviet Union. He told Western correspondents he would travel to Oslo to collect the prize if allowed by the Soviet authorities.

A spokesman for the Soviet Foreign Ministry said he had "absolutely no comment" on the award to Dr Sakharov. Florence: Mrs. Yelena Sakharov, the physicist's wife, said here today she hoped his winning of the Nobel peace prize "will help the destiny" of all political prisoners in eastern Europe.—AP.

Britain making move at EEC to  
give dairy farmers price rise

To help its dairy farmers, the British Government is expected to seek a new EEC arrangement which could increase food prices by a further 1 per cent. Mr Peart, Minister of Agriculture, is considering a further reduction of 5 per cent of the "green pound", the counting device for calculating British farm prices. That would automatically lead to a

5 per cent increase in the guaranteed minimum price paid to British farmers. Dairy farmers would benefit most because they receive the guaranteed minimum rate, whereas most other farmers can sell their produce at prices well above the minimum. Mr Peart may consider more ways to help dairy farmers.

## Law praised on freer use of bail

Magistrates should grant bail to unconvicted defendants unless it could be shown that they were likely to abscond, commit offences or obstruct the course of justice, Mr Jenkins, Home Secretary, said yesterday. He told the Magistrates' Association annual meeting in London that legisla-

tion would be introduced in the coming session of Parliament to enforce such a presumption in favour of bail. He said a person should not be refused bail merely because the police said he had no fixed address, and that the length of a remand in custody pending inquiries should be cut.

## Post Office rival planned

An organization of big mail users is to be set up next week to establish a private postal service. The aim is to force the Post Office to take one of the organization's members to court in a test case on the Post Office's legal monopoly.

Because the Post Office Act, 1969, does not define a letter and because the Post Office monopoly does not extend to parcels it is believed that letters can be delivered by private organizations as parcels.

## Spanish officers held for sedition

Three more army officers have been arrested in Barcelona in a sedition case in which nine of their colleagues are awaiting trial. The arrests coincided with the death in a Madrid hospital of yet another policeman, the ninth to die in Spanish political violence this month. Two other

policemen, killed by fellow officers during a gun battle with extremists, were buried. The Government suspended publication of *Mundo*, the country's second most important news weekly, for printing a picture of the Basque national flag on its cover.

Italy disturbed  
by lawlessness

Italy has become deeply concerned over disclosures about the way of life of youths from some of the "best" families in Rome. The torture, rape and murder of a working class girl of 19 by a gang of such youths, has emphasized the lawlessness.

Virus leak danger: Infectious blood serum, sent by post, have been found to be leaking, two doctors say. 2  
Tests for pilots: Applicants for jobs as airline pilots are to undergo psychiatric screening. 3  
Fuel costs: The Electricity Council is seeking discussions on ways of easing hardships facing people this winter over increased power bills. 3  
Jobs: Suggestions are invited for "job creation" schemes in areas of growing unemployment to be financed through the Government's E30m fund. 6  
Strasbourg: British representatives at Council of Europe calls for more women politicians, who are "more ruthless than men". 7  
Santiago: Chile strips foreign journalists of credentials after a reporter admits selling secret tape. 10

Virginians seek  
reunion with UK

A group of Virginians calling themselves the Committee for Reunion with England claim that they have already convinced hundreds of Americans that restoration of the rebellious colonies to the Crown is the only possible course for the United States.

Uster Orchestra in London. Features, pages 14 and 16.  
A. M. Rendell on the Council of Europe's attitude towards Spain: Philip Howard on new words and new meanings; Ross Davies on women in the professions; The Times European shopping basket. Obituary, page 17.  
Professor Walker Felsenstein. Business News, pages 18 to 24.  
Stock market: Shares had a firm session and by the close the FT index had risen 8.9 to 339.5. Gifts were quieter than of late.

Leader page 15  
Letters: on pollution control in EEC from Lord Ashby and Mr J. M. Jerram; on education in London from Councillor Anne Page.  
Leading articles: Portugal's political army: Worshy prize winners: Tories and trade unions.  
Arts, page 11  
David Robertson on new films in London: Irving Wardle on The Plumber's Progress (Prince of Wales Theatre); John Sadler on the Royal Ballet; on the on the Royal Ballet.

Home News 2-7  
European News 7  
Overseas News 9, 10  
Arts 11-12  
Business 13-14  
Court 15  
Crossword 16

Diary 14  
Engagements 14, 16  
Features 15  
Law Report 15  
Letters 16  
Obituary 17  
Property 17

Shots fired in Oporto  
barracks clash

From Michael Knipe  
Lisbon, Oct. 9

The Communist Party and the centre-left Popular Democratic Party blamed each other today for the violence in Oporto last night in which at least 56 people were injured, six of them by gunfire.

The incident was the worst in Portugal in terms of numbers killed since the revolution began 18 months ago and it has increased the bitter enmity between the two parties, both of which have members in the sixth provisional Government. It has also illustrated further the reluctance or inability of the military leaders to impose order and military discipline.

Rebellious left-wing soldiers staging a sit-in at the barracks of the Serra do Pilar Artillery Regiment (RASP), just outside Oporto, were left unmolested again today by the military authorities. Meanwhile the dissident military rank and file movement, Soldiers United Will Win (SUW), went ahead with plans for a mass demonstration in Coimbra tonight in protest at the alleged reactionary policies of the military leadership.

The third civilian party in the Government, the Socialists, have condemned the Communist Party's open backing for military and civilian dissent. Dr Mario Soares, the Socialist leader, said last night that the Communists' double-edged policy was intolerable because it was aimed at destroying the Government to which the Communists belonged.

Last night's violence occurred in thick fog during a mass demonstration outside the RASP barracks organized by the Popular Democratic Party (PPD). The purpose was to display support for the Government, and particularly for the action of the northern military commander who disbanded a military transport unit (Cica)

last weekend because of its insubordination. It was in protest at his action that the rebel soldiers began their sit-in.

With some justification, although in the manner of a pot calling a kettle black, the Communists have accused the PPD of provoking the clash by staging the demonstration outside the barracks.

Civilian supporters of the left-wing rebels inside the RASP barracks set up barricades to block the path of the PPD demonstrators but failed to do so. According to eyewitnesses, members of both groups armed themselves with clubs and iron bars and a contingent of about 100 apparently unarmed soldiers left the barracks to form a wedge between the two groups.

At some stage shots were fired. Three of the five seriously wounded by gunfire were soldiers, indicating that they may have been hit by crossfire. Both groups of civilian demonstrators blamed the other for the shooting.

The military in the barracks fired blank shots at one point and later sent out a Sherman tank to disperse the crowds, but it was not until military police reinforcements had been called in.

The Revolutionary Council's newly created subcommittee on military affairs met yesterday, clearly to discuss the question of military discipline. No communiqué was issued, however, and afterwards the Army Chief of Staff, General Carlos Fabiao, avoided commenting on the situation.

The committee consists of President Costa Gomes, who is commander-in-chief of the armed forces, the Chiefs of Staff of the three Services, and the commanders of the four military regions. The military leaders are believed to be divided, some of them advocating firm action against the military dissidents and others arguing that this should be avoided if possible.

Contact made with  
Eire kidnappers

The employers of Dr Tiede Herrema, the Dutch industrialist who was kidnapped last Friday in Limerick, the Irish Republic, said last night they had established a definite contact with his captors. A statement from the Ferenka company came after two contradictory ones from the Netherlands Embassy in Dublin.

The company's statement said: The Ferenka company announce that they have received a message which in their opinion is authentic. In order to confirm that Ferenka have received your message, they are now acknowledging it in public.

Furthermore, in view of the fact that the codeword was recognised, they are satisfied that it was Dr Herrema's statement.

As some of the demands are beyond the company's competence they are now studying the matter further. A little more time will be needed before they can react to the proposals.

After mounting despondency about Dr Herrema's safety, the new mood of optimism began to gather strength yesterday after news that telephone calls had been received.

The calls were the first thought to be genuine since the two put through last Friday, only a few hours after he was seized from his car less than two hundred yards from his home in Limerick. They threatened a 48-hour ultimatum, saying that Dr Herrema would be murdered if Miss Rose Dugdale and two male members of the Provisional IRA were not immediately released from prison.

Throughout the Irish Government has stood firm against the terrorist demands, making it clear that there was no question of political concessions.

But the way was left open for Akzo, the Dutch multinational company, and Ferenka, its Irish subsidiary, of which Dr

Herrema is managing director, to try to arrange a private case deal.

It was planned early in the week to offer a substantial ransom for the industrialist's safe return in place of the unacceptable political demands made by the kidnappers.

For days there was no response to the offer or to the impassioned personal appeals made on Irish television by Dr Herrema's wife, Elizabeth, and his eldest son, Yelle. Then, late on Wednesday, a call that sounded authentic was received by a waiting Ferenka executive.

The call was asked to provide a number of irrefutable clues to prove that Dr Herrema was still alive.

During the day a further note of optimism was struck by Father Donal O'Mahoney, the young Capuchin appointed earlier in the week as a mediator between the Dutch company and the kidnappers, believed to be led by Eddie Gallagher, a close associate of Miss Dugdale.

After receiving more than a hundred calls at his friary in Dublin, Father O'Mahoney hinted that there were genuine grounds of hope for believing that Dr Herrema was still alive. He explained that they were vide on what he described as real evidence.

The Irish Government is keeping a close watch on the situation and it is understood that officials are in regular contact with Mr Cosgrave, the Prime Minister, who is in Rome to attend the celebrations for the canonization of the Blessed Oliver Plunkett.

Meanwhile, the Government has continued to reap unexpected bonuses from the hunt for the kidnappers.

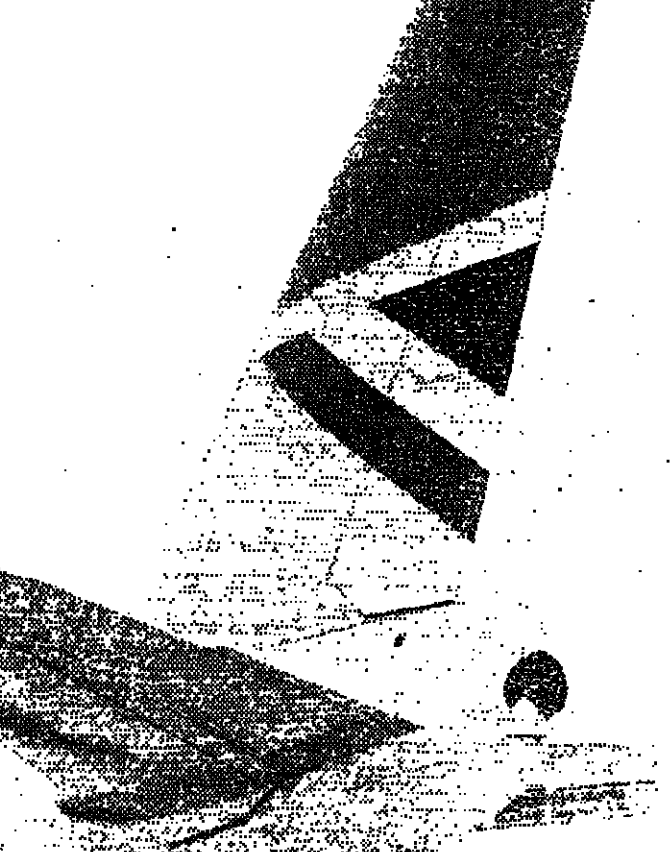
Security forces found a large bomb factory in an empty farmhouse near Bunclara, co Donegal, near the border with Northern Ireland, yesterday.

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## HOME NEWS

## Talks sought on easing hardships of fuel bills

By a Staff Reporter

The Electricity Council said yesterday that it wants an early meeting with state and voluntary bodies to discuss the hardship consumers will face with higher fuel bills this winter.

No date has been arranged, but the request comes after a review of the supply industry's arrangements for helping customers. The council said the liaison system, set up three years ago with the Department of Health and Social Security and the National Council of Social Services, for postponing disconnections while hardship cases were identified and helped, had worked well.

This winter the domestic price of electricity will have nearly doubled compared with the price two years ago. The council said it would continue to co-operate with consumers in genuine difficulty and pressure to make an effort to pay. All boards offered pay-as-you-go schemes, which include monthly bank orders and giro payments, weekly or monthly cash facilities and savings stamps.

The industry would ensure that advantage was not taken of its efforts to help those in genuine need by anyone deliberately trying to avoid payment. Boards had a duty in fulfilling their commercial and financial obligations to protect the general body of consumers against bad debts.

## Psychiatric screening for new airline pilots

By Arthur Reed

Air Correspondent  
Young applicants for jobs as airline pilots will undergo psychiatric screening as soon as is practicable, Dr Geoffrey Bennett, chief medical officer of the Civil Aviation Authority, told a conference on aviation medicine yesterday.

It is apparent that our initial licensing examination procedures do not detect those individuals prone to breakdown under the stress of an airline pilot's way of life," he said.

"How those middle-aged pilots who need help can best be reached is a much more difficult question, to which we have not yet found an effective answer."

Dr Bennett told the conference, which was organized by the British Air Line Pilots Association (BALPA), at Heathrow airport, that psychiatric stress was common in aircrew and that 50 to 60 per cent of

accidents were attributed to human failure.

There was a strong case for improving prediction of the future on both safety and economic grounds. There were one or two cases of acute heart attack in commercial aviation every year, mostly in the climb-out or approach, and landing phases, because of the way the circulation was affected by flying.

About a quarter of these incidents led to an accident, in spite of the presence of a second pilot. Alert, trained crews were the most effective preventive measure, but any medical contribution to preventing the incident in the first place must be desirable.

Routine medical examinations of pilots cost both the pilots and the aviation authority a great deal of money, "and neither party is getting the best value for this". The system was

leading to much unnecessary waste. As well as the personal tragedies to the individuals and their families, cardiovascular disease, which was essentially preventable, probably cost the United Kingdom airlines about £4m last year.

The Civil Aviation Authority had asked the Royal College of Physicians to advise it on the changes that could most usefully be made in the procedures in Britain, and the report of a working group should be available in December.

"We have no intention of making the actual medical standards any stricter," Dr Bennett said. "Our present evidence is that they are already strict enough. What we are after is earlier diagnosis of the potentially serious disorders we know to be common in aircrew, at a stage when something can be done about them."

Captain Peter Harper, vice-

chairman, BALPA technical committee, said that the present preoccupation of the CAA was with the alcoholic pilot. There used to be "one or two", but he did not think there were any more as many now.

The airline for which he worked seemed intent on turning the draught bear drinker into a teetotaler. On certain rosters, taking into account the fact that pilots were not allowed to drink eight hours before they flew, it was possible to go for a week without alcohol.

"This may be no bad thing. However, alcohol undoubtedly tends to relax the off-duty pilot, and all of our long-hauling colleagues are well aware of the value of the two cans of instant sleep which they tend to take before they settle down after an eight-hour time change to try to get their poor, confused bodies into a state where they are able to sleep," he said.

## Electric taxi has range of 100 miles a charge

By Peter Waymark

Motoring Correspondent

Lucas Industries, the electric group, has developed Britain's first purpose-built battery powered taxi. It has a top speed of 55 mph and a range of 100 miles on one charge.

Two prototypes have been built to the specification of the Metropolitan Police public carriage office. They are 40 inches shorter than the present London taxi but have the same turning circle and more room inside. Advantages claimed for the vehicles are that they are almost silent and free of pollution.

One will be at the London Motor Show next week on the stand of David Ogle, of Letchworth, its designer; the second will be available for demonstration runs.

The cab trade gave advice during development and the prototypes have been driven by taxi drivers.

The company says electricity is much cheaper than the diesel fuel used to power present London taxis, though the cost of replacing batteries would have to be taken into account. Battery electric vehicles generally need less maintenance than diesel or petrol-engined ones.

A 50 brake-horse-power 216 volt motor is mounted transversely at the front of the vehicle, driving the front wheels. Lightweight high energy lead-acid batteries are carried in a detachable tray under the floor.

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## Teachers appeal to minister over £1.2m cuts

By a Staff Reporter

Teachers in Bromley, south-east London, have appealed to Mr Mulley, Secretary of State for Education and Science, to prevent the borough council from making cuts of £1.2m in proposed expenditure on education in the current year and in 1976-77.

In a letter published today the Bromley Teachers' Association urges him to consider whether Bromley council has acted unreasonably under section 68 of the Education Act, 1944.

"It is our view that it is

unreasonable for the local authority to make cuts which will seriously affect the basic educational provision in all maintained schools, while at the same time substantially increasing its expenditure on places in direct-grant and independent schools," the letter says.

The association maintains that the cuts are far more than is required to comply with the recent Government circular, which stated that local authority expenditure must not be increased in real terms in 1976-77. It calculates that the proposed cuts will lead to a 4 per cent reduction in real terms

in educational expenditure in the borough.

The association also points out that the proposed cuts will lead to a deterioration in the ratio of teachers to pupils, which is the worst in London and among the least favourable in the whole country.

However, the main focus of the teachers' anger is the council's plan to send an extra 175 children to direct-grant and independent schools in 1976-77. At present Bromley council pays for 1,010 children to attend non-maintained schools. More than a hundred children from the Inner London Education

Authority are attending Bromley schools, which shows, the teachers argue, that there is no shortage of places in maintained schools to justify the resort to independent school places.

The cost of sending those children to non-maintained schools will rise from £465,000 in the present year to £665,000 next year, they calculate.

Mr Keith Pawsey, chairman of Bromley Education Committee, said yesterday that the cost differential was minimal. He added that "the authority's decision is one for our own discretion and not for the Secretary of State".

## No profit from being lord mayor, defendant says

From Our Correspondent

Stoke-on-Trent

Arthur Cotton, a former lord mayor of Stoke-on-Trent, accused of making false expenses claims to his council, denied at Stafford Crown Court yesterday that he had made a profit out of being lord mayor.

Mr Cotton, aged 53, manager of the Green Star public house, Esperanto Way, Smallthorne, denied two charges of obtaining £413.75 by deception from Stoke City Council.

He told Mr Piers Ashworth, QC, for the defence, that he paid £7 a week to his wife to look after his public house, while he was away on council duties, and after consulting the deputy town clerk he claimed £180 back from the council.

Mr Charles McCullough, QC, for the prosecution, told the court that Mr Cotton's wife was paid an honorarium of £4 a week by Bass Worthington, which owned the public house.

Mr Cotton said: "I understand that the money was to cover my wife for my day off only. I was bringing her wage up to what I thought was a fair one."

He said he had no receipts or proof that he had paid his wife, and said: "I would have thought her word was proof enough."

Replying to a suggestion by Mr McCullough that he had made a profit out of being lord mayor, Mr Cotton said: "It was a wonderful honour, but I cannot see anyone making a profit out of it. My bank balance says I did not make a profit during that year of office. I believe that I signed those claims legitimately and honestly. I have never been dishonest in my life."

Mr James Westwood, leader of the Stoke Council, said: "Mr Cotton is a very good councillor. He is able, intelligent and honest. I would not have thought he would have claimed more than he was entitled to." The trial continues today.

## Head of 'Chinese connexion' gets nine years

By Our Medical Correspondent

The head of the "Chinese connexion", a £2m drug trafficking ring, was sentenced at Birmingham Crown Court yesterday to nine years' imprisonment. Five other men involved in what Judge Ross, QC, called "a crime of a particularly evil character" were sentenced to terms ranging from two to seven years.

The judge told them: "It is a case of cupidity founded on the weakness and folly of the drug addict."

All six men admitted offences of trafficking in morphine base, the raw material for heroin, smuggled into Britain from their native Hong Kong.

Kwok Leung-chung, aged 46, a restaurant owner, of Halford Road, Hereford, pleaded guilty to being concerned in offering the drug and being in possession with intent to supply it.

As the ringleader, he was sentenced to nine years and ordered to pay two thirds of the prosecution costs. His Mercedes car, which was used in the drug operations, was confiscated.

Two of his brothers, Kwok Kwong-chung, aged 34, a chop suey bar manager, of Great Barr, Birmingham, and Tin Leung-chung, aged 37, a professional gambler, of Cheltenham, were jailed for six and seven years respectively.

Chung Shau-ise, aged 42, a club owner, of Manchester, and Sui Yeung-wong, aged 40, a crumpier, of Blackburn, received seven and six-year sentences respectively. Shang Chan, aged 40, a cook, was jailed for two years.

The judge commended Det Chief Inspector Anthony Rich, deputy head of Scotland Yard's drug squad, and other officers who penetrated the ring. Their efficient work had "stopped a source of heroin in this country of fearful potential", he said.

## Vasectomy the easiest form of sterilization

By Our Medical Correspondent

The after-effects of female sterilization are far more troublesome than those of sterilization of men, so couples who want to have children should be encouraged to opt for vasectomy, according to an article in *The Lancet* today.

A group of Hampshire gynaecologists investigated the effects of the sterilization of 454 women and 143 men on the health of the couples concerned. About a third of the women who were sterilized reported heavier periods, and pain at menstruation; such complaints were much less frequent among wives of sterilized men.

The report suggests that the usual operations for female sterilization may interfere with the blood supply to the ovaries, causing their degeneration and later menstrual upsets.

An alternative surgical technique that did not damage the ovarian blood supply might cause fewer long-term ill-effects, but an easier solution would be the wider use of vasectomy.

*The Lancet* (October 11, page 699).

## Union leader's mother dies

Mrs Janet Daly, aged 72, the mother of Mr Lawrence Daly, secretary of the National Union of Mineworkers, died on Wednesday night in a Dundermill Hospital, unaware that her son had been seriously injured in a road crash on his way to visit her.

Her death came a week after the accident on the A74 between Glasgow and Carlisle, in which Mr Daly's brother, James, aged 32, and sister-in-law, Aileen, were killed. Doctors kept the news from Mrs Daly. Mr Daly is still seriously ill.

## BBC defends disc jockey on advertising complaint

By a Staff Reporter

The BBC has defended a disc jockey after a complaint by an MP that the names of companies were mentioned on the David Hamilton show.

Mr Douglas Muggieridge, controller of BBC's Radios 1 and 2, has written to Mr M. Madden, Labour MP for Sunderby, saying that every attempt was made to exclude gratuitous advertising from the show. Mr Madden has complained that the names of companies were sent in by staff working in shops.

Mr Muggieridge said: "The whole purpose of requests of this kind is not only to estab-

lish a direct relationship between the listener and the programme but also to identify the individual within the community in which he or she lives or works. The use of an address is important. Since references to shops or firms that occur in the programme are made solely in such a context, we do not believe their use is in conflict with the BBC's constitutional obligations under the Licence and agreement."

The BBC continued to take its policy over incidental advertising seriously, Mr Muggieridge continued. It was important to conduct regular reviews on policy, and the BBC was in the final stages of a study.

# Gas

## DOING A GOOD JOB FOR BRITAIN.

## Good for the country.



Natural gas is saving Britain money—one thousand million pounds a year on our balance of payments, which otherwise would have to be spent on imported oil.

And it's saving Britain energy, too. Natural gas is such an efficient fuel that in terms of useful heat it already meets 30% of the country's needs. And by 1980 this figure could well rise to 40%.

## Good for the customer.



And because gas is so efficient it can save you money in home, office and factory. Particularly if you follow the expert advice available from your local gas showroom.

## Good for the environment.



Because it is a remarkably clean fuel, natural gas has already done a great deal to help reduce atmospheric pollution. And because gas is transmitted through unseen underground pipelines, vast quantities of energy can be transported quickly and easily with very little permanent effect on the countryside.

In the 10 years since North Sea gas was first discovered, gas sales have increased almost fourfold, the appliances of more than 13 million customers have been converted to burn the new fuel, and a vast new high-pressure, remotely controlled pipeline network has been built.

This, and much more, constitutes a record of achievement of which any industry could be proud.

# BRITISH GAS





## HOME NEWS

## Home Secretary says use of bail will be liberalized by law

By Marcel Berlins  
Legal Correspondent

Magistrates should apply a presumption in favour of unconvicted defendants being granted bail, Mr Jenkins, the Home Secretary, said in London yesterday. Addressing the annual meeting of the Magistrates' Association, Mr Jenkins said that legislation to make such a presumption law would be introduced in the coming session of Parliament. However, he urged magistrates to apply it immediately.

"In practice that would mean that the courts would have to consider bail whether or not it had been applied for, he said. The court would have to grant bail unless it thought the defendant likely to abscond, commit offences or obstruct the course of justice."

Mr Jenkins welcomed the tendency in recent years for magistrates to grant bail in proportionately more cases. That proportionate improvement had been swamped by sheer numbers, however.

"None of us can afford to be complacent about a situation in which more than 51,000 unconvicted men and women were last year imprisoned at some stage before their trial. That figure is not only the highest it has ever been, proportionately the recent increase has been greater in that category of prisoner than in any other."

It is also a matter for particular concern that half of all defendants remanded in custody do not ultimately receive a custodial sentence."

Mr Jenkins emphasized the need for more and better information about a defendant, to help magistrates to decide whether he was likely to attend for trial. He announced that he had issued a circular requesting courts to set up information gathering schemes to

that end, after a successful experiment in inner London magistrates' courts.

Ultimately the aim should be to ensure that no person is remanded in custody without having had accurate information about his community ties presented to the court (unless, of course, he has refused to be interviewed).

The Home Secretary said no one should be refused bail merely because the police said he had no fixed address. A person in furnished rooms or a hostel should not necessarily be considered a bad bail risk.

Even when a defendant genuinely had no settled address, it might still be possible to grant bail, on condition that he resides with a responsible relative or friend, or at a bail hostel, Mr Jenkins also called on magistrates to exercise great discretion in requiring sureties, and suggested that they should give reasons "in a simple, speedy and common sense way" when they refused bail. These had been suggested by a recent working party on bail.

Remands could be reduced to three days instead of the usual week while, for instance, sureties were checked. In other cases the length of remand should depend on how long the police said they would need to make their inquiries.

More generally, the Home Secretary said the police service was the first priority in facing rising crime with ever scarcer resources. "Research suggests strongly that it is active and efficient policing, not harsh or repressive sentences and penal measures, which can make the most direct, immediate, and effective impact upon crime."

Legislators were free to choose what behaviour should be made criminal. "We have in the past made too unthinking use of the criminal sanction a trend I should like to see halted and where possible reversed."

## Prison prizewinner

Judith Ward, who is serving a life sentence in Durham prison for her part in the M52 coach bombing, was presented with a cheque for £3 yesterday for a winning short story, entitled "My Kidnapper for a Horse", in the Arthur Koestler competition for people serving sentences in British prisons.

## Parrot disease alert

Health officials yesterday appealed to people who had bought parrots and other birds from a pet shop in Kingston upon Thames since September 24 to see a doctor immediately because of a confirmed outbreak of psittacosis, parrot disease.

Legal monopoly to be challenged on basis of loophole in Act that fails to define a letter  
Big mail users plan private rival postal service

By Michael Horsnell

A legal wrangle over the difference between a letter and a parcel may soon add a new dimension to the future that has followed the Post Office's recent mail charge increases.

An organization of big postal users which will be officially formed next week will consider forcing the Post Office to take one or more of its members to court in a test case after organizing a private delivery service.

The Post Office operates under the monopoly provisions of the Post Office Act, 1969, which prevents privately run letter delivery services. But that monopoly does not extend to parcels, and because the Act does not define a letter adequately some big customers of the Post Office believe there are grounds for saying that some letters can be treated as parcels and privately delivered.

Mr Robin Fairlie, a director of the Reader's Digest, which at 80 million items a year is believed to be the Post Office's biggest user, will be helping to found the Mail Users' Association on Tuesday. One of its main functions will be to coordinate private methods of mail distribution.

Mr Fairlie asked yesterday: "What constitutes a letter? It is not defined and there is little case law, so the area is beset with pitfalls. Must a letter carry a salutation? Must it be in an envelope? What is an envelope? The Mail Users' Association will have to consider testing the law. There are few precedents."

Mr Fairlie regrets his militant attitude and emphasizes that his purpose is not to challenge the Post Office's monopoly on letters. He told me: "We believe in the need for a strong and healthy Post Office. However, it seems to me increasingly that

Government must be made to realize it is forcing the Post Office to cut its own throat."

The first job to be done in helping it is to somehow educate the Government to become aware of the problems of the Post Office and its users. The Government is insisting that the Post Office should cut its own throat."

The Post Office has not been involved in litigation over challenges to its monopoly for many years, and an official yesterday regarded Mr Fairlie's point of view as interesting. He added: "On the definition of what is a letter, it would have to be a matter for the law to decide."

The Post Office, which has announced increased charges twice this year, is already concerned about a drop in business, and the threat of possible legal action over its monopoly will

make the situation worse. Only 35 per cent of letters are now sent first class, compared with 46.2 per cent before the price increase in March. About 8 per cent less mail, based on the 1974-75 total of 10,566 million items, was posted after March and the reduction after last month's rise is estimated at 31 per cent.

The Post Office has no figures on the extent to which mail is being delivered by business organizations and individuals, but the official added: "We are keeping a constant watch in this direction. We take a serious view of any action that is a contravention of the Act, though it is not the Post Office's job to interpret the law."

While the figures indicate that after price increases most people send fewer letters and use the second-class post more, being attempted, some of them illegal.

The BBC is one organization that now sends several letters and press releases in a single envelope to The Times for the newspaper to distribute inter-

ally to different departments, instead of individually. That is legal, according to the Post Office, unless the collective package is overweight.

But the plan of Mrs Hazel Pinder-White, of Broadstairs, to beat the price rises is illegal. She intended to organize a free Christmas postal service for elderly people, and found 50 local inhabitants who were prepared to collect cards from them, Mrs Pinder-White, who is now appealing to the Postmaster General, was reminded by the Post Office that the penalty for handling mail that does not go through the Post Office is £5 a letter.

It is not illegal, however, to collect a card from a "friend" and deliver it, and Mrs Pinder-White is now considering starting a "Deliver a Card for your Friend" campaign in Broadstairs.

Her attitude is perhaps a little more inventive than that of the National Consumer Protection Council, which reacted angrily to the Post Office's announcement that it is illegal for scouts, youth clubs and other

groups to run private delivery services for Christmas mail. Mrs Regina Dollar, the council's national organizer, told me: "We want the Post Office monopoly broken. Consumers should boycott it to the point of not sending Christmas cards. There has to be a retaliation. An appeal to the Post Office by the council for a flat-rate 5p post to help old-age pensioners over Christmas has been refused."

A large number of business organizations prefer a more diplomatic approach to the problem of the increased costs. Mr Terence Donnelly, a director of Freemans' mail order company, said that in a full year the increases might mean an extra £4m on its postal bill if the company does not take action.

Mr Donnelly, who supports the Post Office monopoly, will soon be renegotiating new contracts for the parcels the company sends, and hopes that the Post Office will also eventually accept the new concept of offering contract terms for letters.

## Leader of smallest state arrives in London

By a Staff Reporter

The Prince and Grand Master of the smallest and most remarkable sovereign state in Christendom retraced historic footprints in London yesterday.

His Most Eminent Highness Fra' Angelo de Mojana di Cologna, seventy-seven, Prince of the Sovereign Military Hospitaller Order of St John of Jerusalem, of Rhodes, and of Malta, revisited the old London headquarters of the Knights of Malta, at St John's Gate, Clerkenwell, where he received there by the Duke of Gloucester, Grand Prior of the Most Venerable Order of St John, the Protestant branch of the Knights of Malta, established by Queen Victoria, which runs the St John Ambulance and maintains the great ophthalmic hospital in Jerusalem.

Only two previous visits have been made by grand masters to St John's Priory: in 1185 Roger des Moulins came to appeal for a new crusade to recapture the Holy Land; and in 1528 Philippe de Villiers de L'Isle Adam came to seek English aid for the recovery of Rhodes.

The Grand Master is making his state visit now to celebrate the centenary of the reformation of an association of the order in Britain. He is travelling in suitable style for the head of a sovereign state that runs leprosy and hospitals throughout the world, that has separate diplomatic relations with nearly 40 nations, and that has its own foreign policy and postage stamps.

Today the Grand Master of the Hospitaller Knights, originally established at Jerusalem in the eleventh century, is going to solemn mass at Westminster Cathedral. Tomorrow he attends a commemorative service at Canterbury Cathedral, and on Monday he will be received by the Queen.



The wax head of the 2,000-year-old mummy was reconstructed, complete with early Egyptian cosmetics, from the original cartonnage face mask and 30 pieces put together to make the skull.

## Manchester mummy may be boy

From John Chatterton  
Manchester

Further investigation is to be carried out into the background of the 2,000-year-old "Manchester mummy". Members of the team, composed of Egyptologists, unwrapped here early this summer, had been amputated, and it reached the university by devious means at the end of the last century. At a news conference yesterday Dr Rosalie David, director of the project, and others associated with the investigation, admitted that they were not quite certain of being right in projecting the mummy as a girl.

Dr David and Dr Richard Neave, of the medical illustration department of Manchester Royal Infirmary, agreed that that conclusion was a probability based on the size and shape of skull features. The pelvis, which should produce final proof, was badly shattered when the mummy was unwrapped.

A final report by pathologists, expected in two months' time, may lead to a drastic revision of the present projection of a pretty teenage girl. The head, which has been put on display, is, for that reason, made of wax, so that it can be modified in the light of further information.

The amputation of both legs, with some fresh bone growth below the original stump, is also interesting to the investigators. Did the unfortunate girl (or boy) live as a cripple for years after perhaps being mutilated in some accident, or was punishment imposed on the girl for the kidnapping carried out in Northern Ireland in this year of grace 1975?

Dr David will be going to Egypt next month in the hope of obtaining further information about the origins of the mummy. It reached Manchester by way of a private collection, according to markings found at the bottom of the coffin saying "Petrie 26". She thinks that must relate to the work of Sir Flinders Petrie, a "father of Egyptology", who was active from the 1880s until his death in 1942.

Records in London which may throw some light on the date when the mummy was first brought to Britain, and even more important, on the site where it was originally discovered.

Dr David yesterday recorded another strange coincidence—the face as reconstructed bears a remarkable resemblance to a personal friend of hers, an Egyptian Christian.

The department of medical illustration's reconstruction of the head, which is now on public display, includes such features as partially opened lips, because the damaged bone structure of the nose indicated a possibility that the person suffered from sinusitis; plucked eyebrows, and tinted lashes and lips, because of well established knowledge of early Egyptian cosmetics; and a wig bought in a local store which resembles hairstyles displayed in contemporary drawings of women in the Ptolemaic period.

## Offers open for £30m 'job creation' grants

By Paul Routledge  
Labour Editor

The Manpower Services Commission yesterday opened bidding for the £30m set aside by the Government for "job creation" in areas hit hardest by growing unemployment.

Local authorities, private businesses, charities, voluntary organizations and community groups are being invited to submit requests for labour-intensive schemes such as derelict land clearance and urban improvement that may qualify for grants of up to £50,000.

The commission hopes to provide 15,000 jobs of a temporary, local nature and is already considering more than 30 schemes put forward by local authorities, including a proposal to turn 10 derelict acres in the centre of Birmingham into allotments.

The Government's job creation programme is being administered by a team of 12 based in London, assisted by teams being set up in six provincial centres. They will be guided by "action committees" comprising representatives of local authorities, independent persons, who will decide which schemes should be taken up.

Mr Dewi Rees, director of the programme, said yesterday the commission wanted "clear-cut proposals, not half-baked ideas". The commission will reimburse labour costs and up to a tenth of the money needed to buy materials, but will not normally spend more than £50,000 on a single project.

Most of the money made available will be spent in the development areas where unemployment is highest. Scotland has been allocated the largest sum, £8m, and the Northern area ranks next with £6m.

## College typhoid tests

Girls at Cheltenham Ladies' College have been tested for typhoid after confirmation of the illness in a pupil, aged 16, who recently visited Indonesia.

## Burglary stops auction

An auction at a house in South-West Midlands, was called off yesterday after a burglary the previous night in which goods and furniture valued at £2,000 were stolen.

## EEC competition forces cheaper eggs

Bacon will cost more next week but eggs will be cheaper. Fine Fare, the largest retail buyer of home-produced bacon, said yesterday that it would charge an extra 2p or 3p a pound for fore-end cuts while leaving gammon unchanged. The company's middle cuts will rise slightly.

The increases will be in response to rises of almost 1p a pound in wholesale prices of British, Irish and Danish sides yesterday. The wholesale changes reflect increased demand for all pig products since prices fell late in August.

Goldney, the largest egg marketing company in the country, said yesterday that large and standard grades would fall by 4p a dozen next week; other grades will drop by 2p. The company said it had to cut prices to fend off cheap imports of eggs from other EEC countries, including France.

The announcement of the cuts caught the National Farmers' Union by surprise, but it soon rallied enough to say that they would "pull" most producers below the break-even line. For shoppers that will mean that large

high at 18p a pound. Courgettes and carrots will offer the best value among vegetables, the best supplies of tasty carrots on sale at about 6p a pound or 12p a bunch. Young parsnips remain cheap at 10p a pound. Celeriac is still a good buy for salads at 8p to 10p a pound. The price range for raw beetroot is much wider, from as little as 6p a pound to as much as 14p.

Home-grown Cox's apples are in superb condition at 14p to 16p a pound for all but the smallest and scruffiest and 20p a pound for the finest. For those who like the crisp texture and tart flavour of a dessert apple Cox's now offer better value than the earlier and cheaper varieties, which may cost only half as much.

Lemons and grapefruit have become slightly cheaper in the past week, but the price has not changed. The best East African pineapples—cost more than £1 each but more are now arriving from South Africa at 40p to 50p. A few shops still have some home-grown strawberries in very good condition at 80p a pound or more.

## Food prices

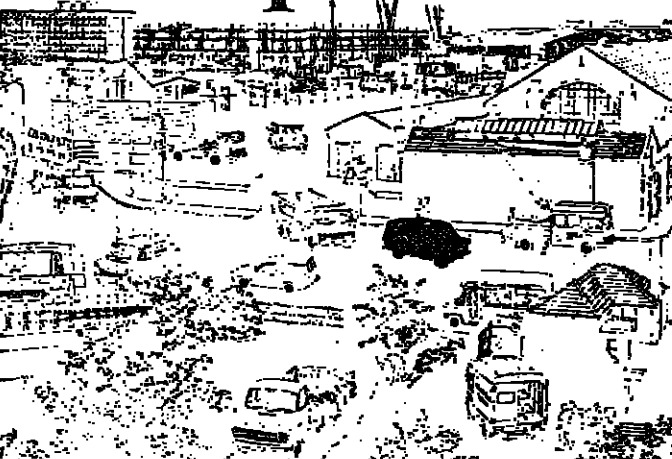
## Hugh Clayton

white eggs will once again fall below 40p a dozen in some areas. Salad vegetables are beginning to show price rises, but they are not being balanced by conspicuous seasonal reductions on other varieties. Tomatoes have risen from a minimum of 14p a pound to between 18p and 26p and the more desirable types of lettuce have risen by a penny or two. Cucumbers have increased from 16p to 20p each to 18p to 24p.

Although some green vegetables have become cheaper, the best deals are sporadic and slight. Brussels sprouts show the sharpest drop to a minimum of 12p a pound, but they are not yet at their best. Cauliflowers are also of indifferent quality and remain extremely dear at as much as 30p each.

Cabbages have fallen slightly to 6p or 8p a pound but leeks remain

## The Ford Short Story Competition.



## "Follow that Ford" and win this motor caravan.

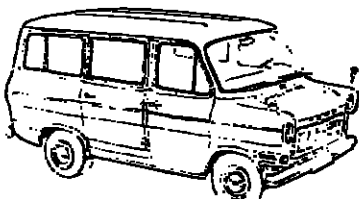
## FIRST PRIZE:

A new Canterbury Campabus Caravan. Based on the Ford Transit, the Campabus is doubly useful. A comfortable car during the week, and a roomy caravan for weekends.

CONSOLATION PRIZES: 10 sets of matching luggage and 5 Times Comprehensive Atlases of the World.

The Competition. Entrants were asked to study the Ford commercial vehicle advertisement in the October 9 issue of "The Times." (Copies still available; see below.) And then to write a 500-word short story based on the "townscape" illustration.

The competition is open until October 31. If you would like a reprint of the Ford townscape and a copy of the competition rules, please write to: Reg Sanderson, Ford Motor Company Ltd., 1 351 Eagle Way, Warley, Brentwood, Essex.



## Japanese bidders revive interest in prints

By Geraldine Norman  
Sale Room Correspondent

Japanese bidding made for the success of Sotheby's sale of nineteenth-century and modern prints yesterday. Since their great buying boom two years ago they have shown little interest in this field; but yesterday's sale changed the record.

Their taste does not seem to have changed much; decorative works by well-established artists. Pauleta of Tokyo paid £810 (estimate £600-£800) for Chagall's 1937 colour lithograph, "Buste au Fond Etoile" of 1949, at £1,200 (estimate £800 to £1,200) for his "Bicycle Riders".

Paul Klee's "Hoffmanneske Szene", a colour lithograph of 1921, went to Fuji Television at £2,100 (estimate £1,200 to £1,500). Pauleta also bought several post-war Picasso lithographs: "Buste au Fond Etoile" of 1949, at £1,200 (estimate £800 to £1,200); "Centaur et Bacchante avec un Faune" of 1947 at £1,300 (estimate £1,000 to £1,500); and "Le Homard" of 1949 at £1,000 (estimate £800 to £1,200).

mate £800 to £1,200). These were strong prices; last season saw a weak market in later Picasso prints.

David Tunick, of New York, secured the rarity of the sale, Picasso's famous early etching, "Le Bateau" at £8,800 (estimate £10,000 to £15,000). He also acquired "Vallée" of 1949, a colour lithograph, at £1,400 (estimate £1,000 to £1,500). Another unusual item was a 1900 colour lithograph by Bonnard, "Dans la Rue", extensively worked over by the artist in coloured chalks: it made £4,200 (estimate £4,000 to £6,000) to the Galerie Bacou. The sale totalled £2,511, comfortably between the low and high forecasts, with 6.77 per cent bought in.

Sotheby's Belgrave's silver sale made £31,736, with 5.42 per cent unsold. The top price of £2,800 (estimate £3,000 to £5,000) was paid by Konopnik for Hunt and Risick breakfast service of the 1890s (£2,000).

A pair of Elkington & Co desert dishes, in the form of oak trees and cherubs made £1,400 (estimate £800 to £1,200);

## Not a good year for would-be ambassadors

Increasing numbers of people want to join the Diplomatic Service and become ambassadors, but this was a bad year to apply. Whitehall officials say. More than 930 university graduates applied to join the foreign office's administrative grade but only 16 were chosen. Usually between 25 and 30 applicants are picked, and some can expect to become ambassadors in about 25 years.

Last year and about 700 in the previous year. This year's reflects Britain's employment difficulties.

The Foreign Office is trying to improve the career structure for existing diplomats and has been advised by the House of Commons' committees to avoid staff increases. There is also regular criticism that the service wants mainly to recruit people from the highest social classes as potential ambassadors.

## We've pulled a fast one on San Francisco.



## The Fast One.

Is our one, Pan Am Flight PA 125.

And it's not only the fastest. It's the first to arrive too.

You leave London Heathrow at 13:10;

arrive at San Francisco 18:20 their time.

Daily by big, comfortable 747 Jet Clipper.

The Pan Am's World way to San Francisco.

Short...and sweet.

**PAN AM**  
TAKE A BREATH OF FRESH AIRWAYS.

FLIGHT INFORMATION: PAN AM FLIGHTS TO SAN FRANCISCO: PA 125, PA 126, PA 127, PA 128, PA 129, PA 130, PA 131, PA 132, PA 133, PA 134, PA 135, PA 136, PA 137, PA 138, PA 139, PA 140, PA 141, PA 142, PA 143, PA 144, PA 145, PA 146, PA 147, PA 148, PA 149, PA 150, PA 151, PA 152, PA 153, PA 154, PA 155, PA 156, PA 157, PA 158, PA 159, PA 160, PA 161, PA 162, PA 163, PA 164, PA 165, PA 166, PA 167, PA 168, PA 169, PA 170, PA 171, PA 172, PA 173, PA 174, PA 175, PA 176, PA 177, PA 178, PA 179, PA 180, PA 181, PA 182, PA 183, PA 184, PA 185, PA 186, PA 187, PA 188, PA 189, PA 190, PA 191, PA 192, PA 193, PA 194, PA 195, PA 196, PA 197, PA 198, PA 199, PA 200, PA 201, PA 202, PA 203, PA 204, PA 205, PA 206, PA 207, PA 208, PA 209, PA 210, PA 211, PA 212, PA 213, PA 214, PA 215, PA 216, PA 217, PA 218, PA 219, PA 220, PA 221, PA 222, PA 223, PA 224, PA 225, PA 226, PA 227, PA 228, PA 229, PA 230, PA 231, PA 232, PA 233, PA 234, PA 235, PA 236, PA 237, PA 238, PA 239, PA 240, PA 241, PA 242, PA 243, PA 244, PA 245, PA 246, PA 247, PA 248, PA 249, PA 250, PA 251, PA 252, PA 253, PA 254, PA 255, PA 256, PA 257, PA 258, PA 259, PA 260, PA 261, PA 262, PA 263, PA 264, PA 265, PA 266, PA 267, PA 268, PA 269, PA 270, PA 271, PA 272, PA 273, PA 274, PA 275, PA 276, PA 277, PA 278, PA 279, PA 280, PA 281, PA 282, PA 283, PA 284, PA 285, PA 286, PA 287, PA 288, PA 289, PA 290, PA 291, PA 292, PA 293, PA 294, PA 295, PA 296, PA 297, PA 298, PA 299, PA 300, PA 301, PA 302, PA 303, PA 304, PA 305, PA 306, PA 307, PA 308, PA 309, PA 310, PA 311, PA 312, PA 313, PA 314, PA 315, PA 316, PA 317, PA 318, PA 319, PA 320, PA 321, PA 322, PA 323, PA 324, PA 325, PA 326, PA 327, PA 328, PA 329, PA 330, PA 331, PA 332, PA 333, PA 334, PA 335, PA 336, PA 337, PA 338, PA 339, PA 340, PA 341, PA 342, PA 343, PA 344, PA 345, PA 346, PA 347, PA 348, PA 349, PA 350, PA 351, PA 352, PA 353, PA 354, PA 355, PA 356, PA 357, PA 358, PA 359, PA 360, PA 361, PA 362, PA 363, PA 364, PA 365, PA 366, PA 367, PA 368, PA 369, PA 370, PA 371, PA 372, PA 373, PA 374, PA 375, PA 376, PA 377, PA 378, PA 379, PA 380, PA 381, PA 382, PA 383, PA 384, PA 385, PA 386, PA 387, PA 388, PA 389, PA 390, PA 391, PA 392, PA 393, PA 394, PA 395, PA 396, PA 397, PA 398, PA 399, PA 400, PA 401, PA 402, PA 403, PA 404, PA 405, PA 406, PA 407, PA 408, PA 409, PA 410, PA 411, PA 412, PA 413, PA 414, PA 415, PA 416, PA 417, PA 418, PA 419, PA 420, PA 421, PA 422, PA 423, PA 424, PA 425, PA 426, PA 427, PA 428, PA 429, PA 430, PA 431, PA 432, PA 433, PA 434, PA 435, PA 436, PA 437, PA 438, PA 439, PA 440, PA 441, PA 442, PA 443, PA 444, PA 445, PA 446, PA 447, PA 448, PA 449, PA 450, PA 451, PA 452, PA 453, PA 454, PA 455, PA 456, PA 457, PA 458, PA 459, PA 460, PA 461, PA 462, PA 463, PA 464, PA 465, PA 466, PA 467, PA 468, PA 469, PA 470, PA 471, PA 472, PA 473, PA 474, PA 475, PA 476, PA 477, PA 478, PA 479, PA 480, PA 481, PA 482, PA 483, PA 484, PA 485, PA 486, PA 487, PA 488, PA 489, PA 490, PA 491, PA 492, PA 493, PA 494, PA 495, PA 496, PA 497, PA 498, PA 499, PA 500, PA 501, PA 502, PA 503, PA 504, PA 505, PA 506, PA 507, PA 508, PA 509, PA 510, PA 511, PA 512, PA 513, PA 514, PA 515, PA 516, PA 517, PA 518, PA 519, PA 520, PA 521, PA 522, PA 523, PA 524, PA 525, PA 526, PA 527, PA 528, PA 529, PA 530, PA 531, PA 532, PA 533, PA 534, PA 535, PA 536, PA 537, PA 538, PA 539, PA 540, PA 541, PA 542, PA 543, PA 544, PA 545, PA 546, PA 547, PA 548, PA 549, PA 550, PA 551, PA 552, PA 553, PA 554, PA 555, PA 556, PA 557, PA 558, PA 559, PA 560, PA 561, PA 562, PA 563, PA 564, PA 565, PA 566, PA 567, PA 568, PA 569, PA 570, PA 571, PA 572, PA 573, PA 574, PA 575, PA 576, PA 577, PA 578, PA 579, PA 580, PA 581, PA 582, PA 583, PA 584, PA 585, PA 586, PA 587, PA 588, PA 589, PA 590, PA 591, PA 592, PA 593, PA 594, PA 595, PA 596, PA 597, PA 598, PA 599, PA 600, PA 601, PA 602, PA 603, PA 604, PA 605, PA 6



## A high-contrast, black and white photograph of a man and a woman. The woman, on the left, is smiling and looking towards the man. The man, on the right, is wearing glasses and a suit, looking down at something in his hands. A microphone is visible between them.

# Lord Hailsham's plea for higher values

# We're helping to stop people complaining about trucks

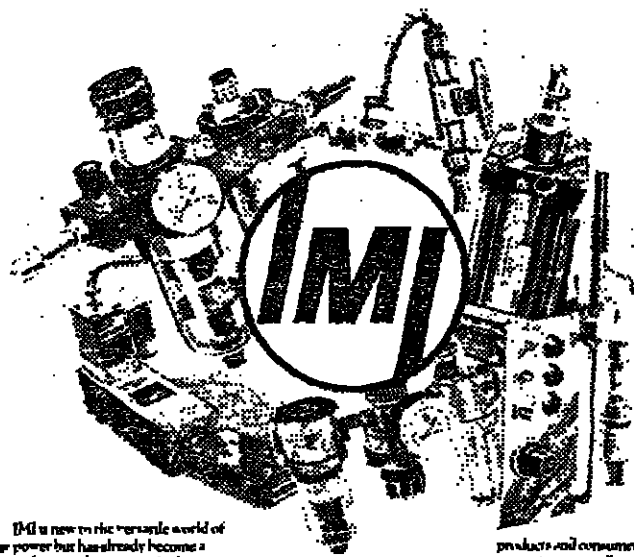
**FLAT**

**FIAT**  
**Commercial Vehicles**  
-568-8822-



# Your company is judged by the company it keeps.

## Air Power.



IMI is new to the versatile world of air power but has already become a major force in the engine area between one of the fastest growing sectors of the engineering industry.

IMI companies supply components for compressed air systems—filters, regulators, lubricators, valves, cylinders and fittings—on and around the working tool. Their names include some of the best known in the business, C.A. Norgren of Colorado, USA, and Ingersoll Rand in the UK. Our customers are offered first class service from a growing network

of pneumatic supply houses in the UK, and our internal sales and service network includes agencies in Europe, Asia, both the Americas and Australasia.

IMI is a part of the total IMI system. The facts speak for themselves...

IMI turnover for 1974 (IMI's first year as a public company) 1974 turnover £273 million. IMI is committed to expand its supply and methodically also finished products and consumer goods in a light manufacturing as well as detailed

increases in refined and wrought metals. Each company in the IMI group is free to decide how best to serve a market. Each company has the support of IMI's corporate resources. Each a building sales network in the same last year of £70 million.

Building Products  
Heat Exchanger Products  
Fluid Power Products  
General Engineering Products  
Zap Fasteners  
Refined and Wrought Metals

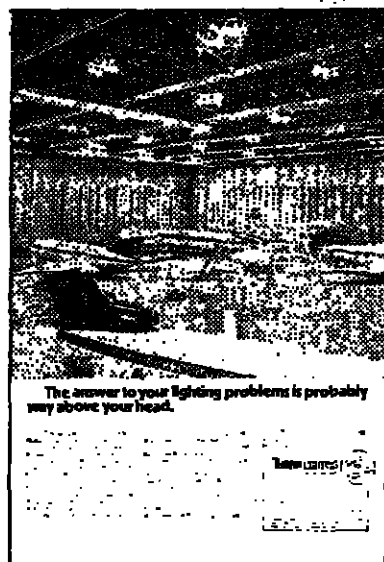
**IMI means more than metal**  
Imperial Metal Industries Limited · Birmingham · England

IMI, January 8th, 1975.

## Rolan Brits Jewels



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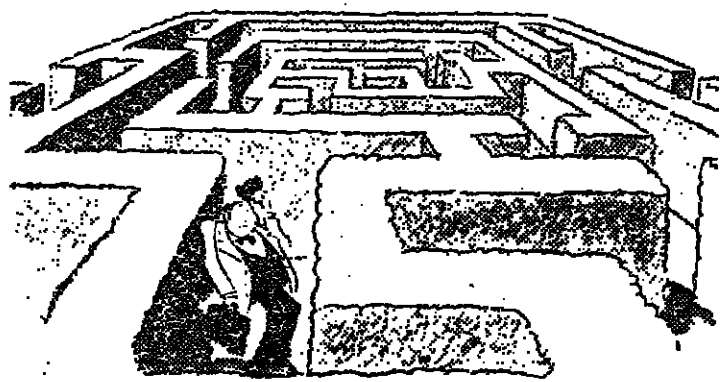
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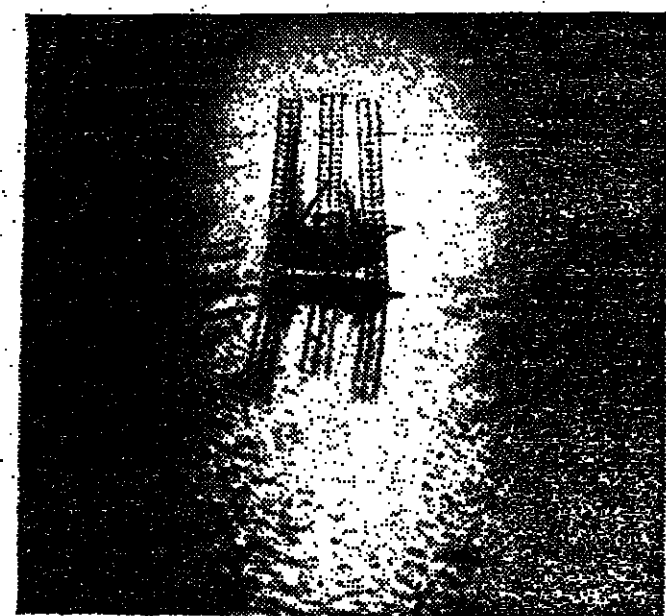
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## HOME NEWS

# The Government wants to separate private practice from the NHS, not abolish it, Mrs Castle says

By Our Medical Reporter

The policy of the Government was to separate private practice from the National Health Service, not abolish it, and it was not "Barbara Castle and a few union leaders picking a doctrinaire fight with the medical profession", Mrs Castle, Secretary of State for Social Services, said yesterday.

"It is a democratically elected government carrying out one of the commitments on which it was elected so that it can preserve the principle of medical priority as the basis for treatment in the NHS, and maintain a service in which all health professionals are willing to work contentedly. The Government is not going to stop doctors from practising privately", she added.

Income from pay beds that the NHS was losing was nothing like as much as had been quoted, she told the conference of the Society of Family Practitioner Committees in Folkestone. The income in England was about £20m from private beds and this was not profit. It merely reflected a contribution towards the cost to the NHS of treating private patients.

Appealing for a mood of co-operative enterprise within the NHS to help in getting through the next few difficult years, Mrs Castle said that some would ask how she could say that when she was spoiling for a fight with the doctors over private practice. But she had been deeply disappointed with the tone of the response by the British Medical Association and the royal colleges in the Government's consultative document on the separation of private practice from the NHS.

To a vast number of staff in the NHS—nurses, radio-

graphers, laboratory technicians, catering staff and porters—private practice in NHS hospitals was an anathema because it contravened the fundamental principle of treatment according to medical priority. Doctors must realize that they could not do their job without the support and co-operation of all the other staff.

Despite the cries to take the NHS out of politics, it simply could not be insulated from the overall problems facing the country. She would be issuing guidance on the NHS capital programme soon, and it was her intention as soon as possible to publish a detailed consultative document giving a broad indication of the resources likely to be available and an indication of priorities she considered should be met.

Describing the financial prospect for the NHS in the next few years as bleak, she said that to improve primary health care at family doctor and health visitor level "we have to look for economies wherever we can". Regions where resources were short would have to be given priority, and new health centres would have to go to the most deserving areas.

"We shall have to close some small, uneconomic hospitals in some areas to free the staff and cash for developing services elsewhere", she said.

"All I can do is to ask every one of you to remember that we are all part of a national health service and to show forbearance with the needs of some other area or locality are given precedence over yours."

Mrs Castle gave a hint that she might accede to doctors' demands for an inquiry into the NHS. I must say I am a little doubtful whether an inquiry

would help us to find new sources of money for the service", he said. "However, I have not closed my mind to an inquiry into areas of general concern about the NHS and its resources and priorities."

At the right time such inquiries could be helpful, "so I am not shutting the door on the idea, but I do want to think about it a little more."

There was some heckling and a cry of "poppycock" when the Minister said that after separation extra staff and facilities would be made available for treating NHS patients. Unions' view: Legislation and the phasing out of pay beds to bring about the separation of private practice from the NHS should be completed within 12 months, the Confederation of Health Service Employees (Cohse), says today in a memorandum urging the Government to end uncertainty by naming October 1, 1976, as the date for completion of the programme.

In detailed comments on the Government's proposals, Cohse, while welcoming them, lays down several conditions for giving its full support. Among them are conditions on which NHS facilities should be extended to private hospitals on a contract basis. Contracts should be short term, perhaps year to year, and all NHS staff should have a "conscience clause" right to refuse to be involved in private treatment.

They were disturbed that the proposed licensing system should apparently stop short at the provision of medical care and not extend to the provision of medical advice. That meant that in private outpatient consultant clinics earlier admission to an NHS bed could be arranged.

## WEST EUROPE

## Life turns sour for spoilt boys of Rome

From Our Correspondent, Rome, Oct 9

Fifteen years after it was shocked by the film *La Dolce Vita*, Italy has been presented with another portrait of upper-class life, infinitely more disturbing.

This time it was not a film producer's yarn but a real life story which has laid bare the habits of a type of wealthy young Roman. It was the sadistic torture, rape and murder of a working class girl of 19 by youths from some of the "best" families in Rome.

A couple of weeks ago, millions of Italian saw *La Dolce Vita* for the first time on television screens. The very fact that the state broadcasting company could show uncensored a film once considered immoral and scandalous, was itself a subject for comment on social changes.

But the general verdict was that Federico Fellini's portrait of a depraved and amoral high society, although an excellent film, was neither a shocking nor any longer true to reality.

The case of the unfortunate Rosaria Lopez, however, is expected to keep sociologists, politicians, the press, the judiciary and the feminists occupied for a long time. As one newspaper put it, the *dolce vita* has become the *malavita*. The sweet life has degenerated into crime.

According to police, a group of youths from the same district of Rome laid court to Rosaria, and her friend Donatella Colaninzi, aged 17, and having gained their confidence, took them for a swim.

They then drove them to the seaside villa belonging to one of the aristocrats, the Circeo Promontory, home of the mythical enchantress Circe.

Drinks followed, records of Wagner and Beethoven, and then invitations to "dance". The girls, probably under the influence of alcohol, accepted. They followed an indiscreet 24 hours.

The girls were stripped, beaten, locked in a dark cubby-hole, given injections, held with their heads under water to make them give in and repeatedly raped. Finally, the girls were beaten to death with an iron bar. Donatella survived, by pretending to be dead.

The girls were bundled into the boot of a car, driven back to Rome and left parked in a street, apparently while the youths decided what to do with the bodies. Meanwhile Donatella's cries attracted the attention of neighbours who released her, and she escaped.

Four of the gang were quickly arrested and charged with murder. A fifth is in hiding. All are members of a gilded youth clique which frequently figures in the daily press's crime reports. The sons of successful architects, doctors, engineers, merchants, or building speculators, they own fast cars and powerful motor cycles.

Convinced Fascists, they despise the "weakness" of the neo-Fascist Movement Sociale with its parliamentary representation, preferring pure Nazi-type groups with the cult of racism and violence.

Theoretically students, they make no pretence of studying. One way to relieve the boredom is to resort to violence. Fascist youths, in fact, hold a reign of terror in their areas, beating up left-wing schoolchildren, parents and teachers, insulting and tormenting girls and women, terrorising passers by and smashing up shops.

Even more disconcerting is the fact that these youths believe themselves to be, and in practice usually are, immune from punishment. Three of the youths, in fact, were tried earlier this year for the abduction and rape of two girls of 16.

Although the court ordered their arrest before the trial as "violent and potentially dangerous", it released them immediately afterwards on two-year suspended sentences, because it was sure they would "behave better in future".

The case has had the effect of stirring up real class hatred between Rome's rich and poor and the right and left. The announcement of Rosaria's death, posted by her family in the neighbourhood, as is the custom here, read that she had been barbarically assassinated by the youth of upper-class Rome.

In a sermon at a packed funeral, Father Pierluigi Occhi, a former partisan, said she was the "innocent victim of bloody Fascist violence" and pointed out that "Rosaria's blood was shed 30 years after the liberation".

Many commentators, and feminists in particular, are greatly disturbed by the youths' attitude to girls as "objects", and particularly despicable ones.

One women's liberation movement was prompted, in spite of its own strong disapproval of censorship, to denounce the film *Life Size* to the magistrates for scenes of "unspeakable sexual violence to women", and to demand cuts of the offending shots.

## Police raid on 'Divine Light'

Winterthur, Oct 9.—More than 300 police took over the headquarters of the "Divine Light"—religious community today after a series of bomb attacks on the homes of high police officials with Winterthur and Zurich. There were no injuries.

The police suspect the sect of responsibility for the attacks, which occurred after an expulsion order from Switzerland against Mr Swami Kama-randa, a self-styled Indian guru and leader of the sect—UPS.

## Move by Britain to help dairy farmers may raise food prices

From David Cross, Brussels, Oct 9

In a move designed to help its ailing dairy farmers, the British Government is expected to press for a new EEC arrangement which would cut up food prices by a further 1 per cent.

According to well-informed sources in Brussels, Mr Peart, the Minister of Agriculture, is considering a further devaluation of the so-called "green pound", the accounting device used for calculating British farm prices. An unofficial approach has already been made to the European Commission to discover whether this would be acceptable to the rest of the Community.

Mr Peart is expected to request a 5 per cent cut in the exchange rate of the green pound at a meeting of ministers of agriculture of the Nine in Luxembourg next week. This would automatically lead to a 5 per cent increase in the guaranteed minimum price paid to British farmers.

Farmers producing milk,

butter and cheese would benefit most because they receive the guaranteed minimum rate, whereas most other farmers can sell their produce at prices well above the minimum.

The disadvantage as far as consumers are concerned is that shop prices for dairy products would almost certainly rise. When the green pound was last devalued by 5 per cent at the beginning of August, the price of milk went up by about 1p a pint and butter and cheese by between 1p and 2p a lb.

The green pound also acts as a subsidy on food imports from overseas and a 5 per cent cut would mean an annual loss for the British Exchequer of up to £50m from EEC funds.

It is not clear whether a change in the rate of the green pound will be the only step suggested by Mr Peart to help British dairy farmers.

It could be combined with other measures such as a straight increase in the consumer price for milk, a further

narrowing of the gap between the lower British milk producer price and the higher EEC price or "heavies" payments on dairy cows paid by the British Exchequer.

The main disadvantages of the third possibility would be that it would almost certainly run up against strong opposition from the rest of the Community. National subsidies are unpopular because they tend to distort competition between member states.

At next week's Luxembourg meeting, the ministers are also to deliberate further on the troubles of the French and Italian wine growers. Before the meeting begins the European Commission, as the custodian of EEC rules, will have to decide whether to press on with its legal case against the French Government.

The French are accused by the Commission of infringing the Community's free trade rules by imposing a 12 per cent tax on wine imports from Italy.

## £25m aid to retrain jobless planned

From Michael Hornsby, Brussels, Oct 9

The European Commission proposed today the expenditure next year of about £25m from the EEC's Social Fund on the retraining of workers in industries and regions affected by above-average unemployment as a direct result of the recession.

If the proposal is approved at the next meeting of ministers of social affairs in December, member governments could submit applications for this assistance immediately afterwards and expect to begin receiving the money about mid-1976.

There is a question mark

hanging over the scheme because of the decision by EEC ministers last month to reduce the total allocation for payments out of the Social Fund in the Community's draft budget for 1976 from £208m to £166m.

This could be partly offset by the European Parliament which is empowered to vote modest increases in certain sectors of the Community budget, and these include social spending. It is unlikely, however, that the whole amount will be restored.

To qualify for the special aid, an industry would have to show that since the beginning of 1974 it had experienced an

increase in unemployment "distinctly higher than the average for the Community" and was also located in a region which had similarly suffered, where it was the main source of jobs.

The car, building and clothing industries are thought to be likely candidates. Among individual governments, the Irish are known to be concerned about their shoe industry and the Belgians are expected to ask for help for their glass makers. Newspapers would not qualify.

The Commission assumed that unemployment would worsen in the early months of 1976 in most EEC countries.

## Paris says united EEC voice essential

From Our Own Correspondent, Paris Oct 9

M. Jean Sauvagnargues, the French Foreign Minister, said today that he was "profoundly disappointed" by the demand of Mr Callaghan, the Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary, that Britain must have its own voice at the planned international conference on energy and raw materials. "That's not the European language," he declared, insisting that the number of 27 participating members at the main conference, fixed by international consensus, was "sacred".

The Foreign Secretary had talked to him on the subject in New York, Mr Sauvagnargues said, so that he was not entirely surprised by the British move. "But it is not true that Britain has always demanded a national seat at the conference," he added. Britain had until now made Community representation dependent on acceptance of a mandate by Britain with the other eight.

After recalling Mr Wilson's pledge on full-hearted cooperation after the British people's verdict in the referendum, M. Sauvagnargues claimed that a European position was of vital importance when the issue was beginning a process to work out a new world political and economic order. "I cannot believe one country will block this process."

But he did say that Britain's demand would not prevent next Monday's opening in Paris of a second attempt at a preparatory round.

The ultimate forum for deciding the representation question, M. Sauvagnargues added, would be the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

## Germans admit aid to Finnish union

Frankfurt, Oct 9.—The West German Metalworkers' Union said today that friends of its leader had sent money to help Finnish socialists in an important union election next month.

The German union, IG Metall, earlier had denied allegations that it had donated money for use in elections by the Finnish metal union.

The issue of donations from abroad raised a controversy in Finland after police confiscated 15,000 kronor (£21,000) from the treasurer of the Finnish Social Democrat Party at Stockholm airport on Sunday.

## British call for more women politicians

From Our Social Services Correspondent, Strasbourg, Oct 9

Political parties and governments throughout Europe were urged today to ensure that more women take an active role in politics.

The Assembly of the Council of Europe unanimously passed an eight-point resolution to that effect after Mr Raymond Fletcher, Labour MP for Ilkeston, presented a report showing that women remain seriously underrepresented in European politics.

"Women are infinitely more ruthless than men and that is one of the reasons I support them," Mr Fletcher told the Assembly. "I believe this

Assembly, in order to be taken seriously by politicians of the world, has got to become a dangerous Assembly, has got to become a threat."

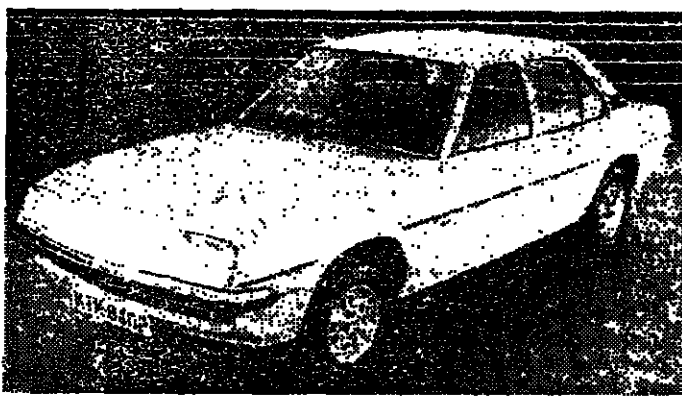
He wanted "the ruthlessness of so many women" incorporated into the Assembly where the small number of women representatives reflected their position in national parliaments. His report showed that in Belgium, only 26 of the 390 members of parliament were women, in France 15 out of 773 deputies and senators, and in Britain 27 out of 635.

Sweden had what Mr Fletcher described as the West European record, with 74 women in a parliament of 350. In spite of her presence on

another platform, the shadow of one of Britain's most successful women politicians overhung the debate. Mrs Thatcher, Leader of the Opposition, sent a message to the assembly asserting that Conservatives favour a just society which ensured no discrimination on grounds of sex, race or religion.

It must also be a free society guaranteeing men and women the opportunity to make their own way in their chosen employment.

"What we must aim at is to see that those women who are in employment outside the home are given the chance to compete on equal terms, merit being the deciding factor".



Vauxhall's new Cavalier GL

## New Belgian-built Vauxhall

By Peter Waymark, Motoring Correspondent

Vauxhall is to augment its car range with a model imported from the Continent. The Cavalier, which will be available in saloon and coupé versions with a choice of 1.6 and 1.9 litre engines, is being built at the General Motors plant at Antwerp, Belgium.

It will be the first time a car assembled abroad has been old under the Vauxhall badge and it marks a further stage in the closer integration of General Motors' European operations.

Mr W. R. Price, Vauxhall's

chairman, said the decision to go ahead with the Cavalier, which is based on German Opel Ascona/Manta series, was taken to avoid needless duplication of expenditure between Vauxhall and Opel and to take advantage of existing tools and designs.

He emphasized that it was an addition to the Vauxhall range and would not replace any British-built car. The launch has had to be handled delicately because of trade union fears that it might mean fewer Vauxhall jobs in Britain.

The car is to make its debut at the London Motor Show next week and will be in showrooms next month.

## Offer from minister a 'conciliatory gesture'

By John Roper, Medical Reporter

Sir Cyril Clarke, President of the Royal College of Physicians, said yesterday that although the present crisis in the NHS was one of its worst, he thought there was hope of resolving it. Mrs Castle, Secretary of State for Social Services, had offered the profession unrestricted talks. It was a "conciliatory gesture", which should mean they had receded from the edge of a precipice.

But Sir Rodney Smith, President of the Royal College of Surgeons, who on Wednesday questioned the Government's intentions about the independence of the profession, said that Mrs Castle had done nothing to defuse the situation from the point of view of morale, which was the key to the situation. He had not yet studied her letter, but he was not sure that discussions would affect present morale.

Sir Cyril was speaking at a press conference at which he disclosed that in a study of emigration by doctors initiated by the college, 63 consultants and 40 senior registrars in all disciplines had left the country, probably for good, in the past two years to March this year. Of the 63 consultants, 26 were in a medical, as opposed to a surgical, specialty. Only nine of the 40 registrars were in medical specialties and the figures had to be put in the context of 11,164 consultants and 2,209 senior registrars working in the NHS.

"The figures do not give grounds for complacency, but they do not represent a landslide", he said. There was no data on what had been happening in the past few months, but on hearsay evidence the slide was continuing, probably with a considerable increase in tempo.

The cause was apprehension about the future of the NHS. Training Council: A National Training Council has been established for the NHS and will hold its first meeting later this month. The Department of Health and Social Security announced yesterday.

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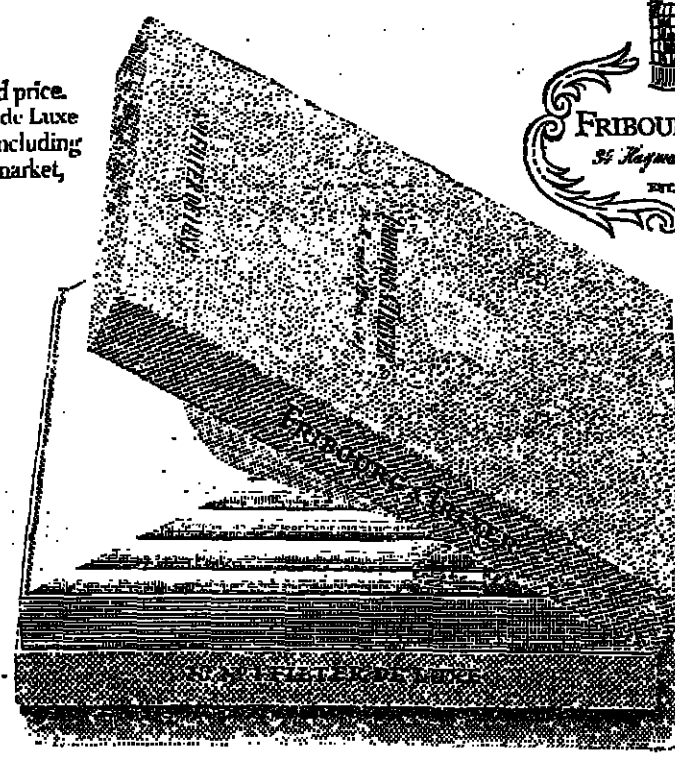
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## OVERSEAS

## Chile strips foreign journalists of credentials after reporter admits that he sold secret tape

From Florencia Varas, Santiago, Oct 9

The Chilean Foreign Correspondents' Association has expelled one of its members for "grave violations of professional ethics" after he admitted that he sold a tape recording of an off-the-record conversation between Bishop and correspondents at a dinner.

The expelled Colombian journalist, Señor Alvaro Pineda, from the daily *Los Tiempos de Cochabamba*, Bolivia, is recorded in the remarks of the Catholic Bishop, Mgr Carlos Camus, during a dinner to which he was invited to discuss the situation of the Church in Chile.

[United Press International] later reported from Santiago that the Government has cancelled the press credentials of members of the Foreign Correspondents' Association and authorised some of its members of working for "the Soviet information system".

Colonel Jerez, head of the Government's Social Communication Department, made the decision known in a letter to the press club's president, Herr Heriberto Zecher, correspondent for the German news agency, DPA.

Colonel Jerez said that the international press office, which he heads, would issue new credentials "according to a policy that is adequate to preserve both the liberty of information as well as the national security of Chile".

Newspapers used the tapes in a campaign against the Catholic Church and against

the ecumenically sponsored Committee for Cooperation for Peace. The committee provides legal assistance to political prisoners and other kinds of help for those who have suffered at the hands of the military regime.

The taped remarks appeared in the press on the same day as the Government announced its decision to prohibit the entry into Chile of the Lutheran Bishop Helmut Frenz, who is co-president of the committee.

The two measures mark the beginning of a period of tense relations between the churches and the military Government, which is led by General Augusto Pinochet.

The Lutheran Evangelical Church has requested that the Government should specify the charges against Bishop Frenz which caused his residency permit to be cancelled. Church authorities said in a statement that "Pastor Helmut Frenz continues to be the legitimate Bishop of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Chile, even though he is outside the country", and that "Bishop Frenz's pastoral work has been carried out faithfully according to the gospel of Jesus Christ".

Mgr Camus, who is general secretary of the Chilean Bishops' Conference, said yesterday in answer to the press campaign that "except for the headlines, commentary and other journalistic tricks, my word represents my personal opinion, which in no case involves my brother bishops".

He added: "The pain of being misunderstood is perhaps the only way in which a bishop today can share, with Christian love, the suffering of the poor and persecuted."

His remarks during the dinner included references to the high unemployment rate in the country. "We don't want to present political opposition," he said. "But if one is looking for hate, he will find it."

Now that the Church has defended those persecuted for political reasons, the unemployed workers, the families who have nothing to eat and those are the majority of Chileans.

His statements were not limited to criticism of the Government. One of the most controversial remarks referred to the Pentecostal Evangelical Churches, which, he said, had sold out.

In this opinion, their support of the Pinochet Government went beyond acceptable limits for religious organisations, and their attitude had cost them popular support.

The Pentecostal Evangelical Churches replied by caking Mgr Camus's statements "unfounded and gratuitous insults".

"If there has ever been a church in the world that has sold its principles and positions for power and material goods it has been the Catholic Church," their statement added.

"For the first time in 100 years, this Government has recognized the rights of our Church. The Catholic Church, an astute political manipulator during all governments, always used its influence to deny us these rights."

Britain and Brazil, which will provide for a wide variety of links, both ministerial and cultural. It will also express the two governments' support for joint economic projects, possibly assisted by the granting of credit by Britain.

Asked about the Government's attitude to reports of Antonio Azavedo da Silveira, Brazil's Minister of Education, that he had no plans to raise the question.

Drawing a distinction between events in Brazil and in Chile, Mr Rowlands said: "It is very useful to compare it with the Chilean regime. Brazil is a completely different set-up. Chile is an out-and-out police state."

The Labour Party remained resolutely opposed to the regime in Chile, he said, but there was much common ground in the development of political contacts with other Latin American countries.

One manifestation of this will be the signature of a memorandum of understanding between

the two countries.

The visits to London of Dr Escobar Salom, the Venezuelan Foreign Minister, from Monday to Thursday, and of Senator Antonio Azavedo da Silveira, Brazil's Minister of Education, on October 20-23, are seen as isolated events but as the beginning of a much closer relationship with Latin America.

Explaining this new policy yesterday, Mr Ted Rowlands, Under-Secretary at the Foreign Office, said that "conscious and deliberate" effort was to be made to improve cultural and educational contacts and to foster industrial cooperation between Britain and Latin America.

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Explaining this new policy yesterday, Mr Ted Rowlands, Under-Secretary at the Foreign Office, said that "conscious and deliberate" effort was to be made to improve cultural and educational contacts and to foster industrial cooperation between Britain and Latin America.

One manifestation of this will be the signature of a memorandum of understanding between



Mr Wilson welcoming Mr Karamanlis, Greece's Prime Minister (right), at Downing Street yesterday.

## Greek leader in talks with Mr Wilson

By Our Diplomatic Correspondent

Britain's continued support in promoting a settlement in Cyprus was urged by Mr Constantine Karamanlis, the Greek Prime Minister, when he had talks with Mr Wilson at 10 Downing Street yesterday.

The Greek Government be-

lieves that the time has now come for a further diplomatic effort to break the deadlock between the parties involved in Cyprus, and that Britain, as a guarantor power should play an active part in the talks.

Now that the American ban on arms supplies to Turkey has been lifted and the Turkish elections will be over shortly, the way is open for the European Community or the United States to take a new initiative, in the Greek view.

In the short-term, the existing inter-communal discussions on Cyprus provide a framework for making progress. But if

these talks end in deadlock, the Greeks favour a more active mediation by the major powers.

Mr Callaghan, the Foreign Secretary, and Mr Dimitrios Bisiotis, the Greek Foreign Minister, had joined the talks at 10 for a discussion of the international scene.

As far as next moves in Cyprus are concerned, no new plan is expected to emerge from Mr Karamanlis's visit. But the British side is anxious to see the inter-communal talks reported and has been pressing Mr Rauf Denktaş, the Turkish Cypriot leader, to make concrete proposals on territory.

## Syria to help war-torn Lebanon

Beirut, Oct 9.—Renewed fighting between left and right-wing gunmen paralyzed life in Beirut today. Sixty-five people were reported killed here and in north Lebanon in the past 24 hours.

Mr Rashid Karami, the Prime Minister, travelled to Damascus for talks with leaders in Syria on the factional troubles here. These have now claimed more than 1,400 lives in six months.

In Damascus, Mr Karami met President Hafiz Assad. He told reporters before returning to Beirut that they had agreed the Lebanese situation should be dealt with firmly, to avoid further tragedy.

The rattle of sniper fire and the thud of explosions in Beirut today persuaded most people to stay at home. Nearly all shops closed.

The gunmen were in action despite a ceasefire announced yesterday—the sixth to be agreed in the latest, three-week round of violence.

Well-placed political sources said 100 mutilated bodies of Muslims and many of them non-Lebanese, had been found piled under a bridge in the Beirut harbour area over the weekend.

At least three people were killed here by snipers today, police said. Beirut radio said roads in the capital and in Tripoli were unsafe because of gunmen.

Many shops in the capital were dynamited overnight despite a dusk-to-dawn curfew reimposed yesterday. Piles of splintered glass and twisted metal littered the streets, and thick acid smoke was still hanging over the city.

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Damascus: Mr Mahmoud al-Ayoubi, the Syrian Prime Minister, said today his country would make every effort to help Lebanon restore peace, stability and safety. He was speaking to reporters after taking part in the talks with Mr Karami.

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Mr Karami said he attached great importance to consultations with Syria during times of crisis and added: "Tragic events are causing concern to everybody (in Lebanon and Syria) because they might cause far-reaching results in connection with our causes and interests."—Reuters.

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## WEST EUROPE

## Three more Spanish army officers arrested for sedition

From Harry Debelius  
Madrid, Oct. 9

The authorities have arrested three more army officers in Barcelona in a sedition case, it is reported in Madrid today. The arrests, announced by the headquarters of the fourth military region in Barcelona, took place on Wednesday night (almost the same time that a British policeman died as a result of political violence).

Both incidents were symptomatic of the mounting political tension as General Franco approaches his 83rd birthday. A policeman, who had been in a car since he was shot in Madrid on October 1, was killed today, when the funerals of the policeman, killed during the gun battle with extremists were also held.

Another sign of the times was government order, made public today, suspending the publication of Spain's second most important news weekly, *El Financiero*, for four months. The order imposed the usual ban without trial because the editors of the editorially conservative magazine dared to print a picture of the Basque nationalist flag on the cover of June. That issue was seized by police.

Yet another "administrative" by the Ministry of Information and Tourism, which would result in an additional six-month ban is still pending against the magazine. The ministry's latest complaint is about an article which reported the brief summary court martial of General Juan Paredes Manot, who was convicted of terrorism and executed by firing squad in Barcelona on September 27.

An official note regarding the Barcelona arrests of an artillery major, an infantry captain and a cavalry captain said that their case is related to one in which nine army and air force officers arrested last summer are awaiting trial in Madrid. In that case, the prisoners are accused of conspiring to commit sedition.

Informal sources identified the officers seized in Barcelona as Major Enrique Lopez Amor, Captain Juan Diego Garcia and Captain Arturo Gurrea Granados. The sources said that they were acquaintances of two other army officers, both of whom had been teaching at the autonomous university in Barcelona, who were jailed earlier

this year after being accused of "a breach of discipline". There was never any official explanation of the breach but it was known that the officers annoyed their superiors by defending a fellow officer who had refused to reveal the names of civilians involved in a labour dispute.

It is not known for certain if the military men most recently arrested had any relation to elements carrying out recent violent attacks on the regime. But unconfirmed reports said that at least one army captain, whose arrest has never been officially acknowledged, is being held in Madrid in connection with the capture of a suspected leader of the outlawed Basque separatist organization ETA last month.

The continuing round-up of military officers suggests official concern about the possibility of the infiltration of the Spanish officer corps by anti-regime elements.

Madrid newspapers today attributed the shooting of the Spanish military attaché in Paris, Captain Bartolomé Garcia-Plaza Vallé, to an organization identified as the Juan Paredes Manot group. But the ETA, through a clandestine spokesman, denied involvement in the shooting.

An ETA spokesman also said, however, that in view of recent widespread arrests, the ETA would no longer be so "selective" in its targets. Up to now the organization, unlike the Maoist FRAP (Revolutionary Anti-Fascist Patriotic Front) has generally chosen as its victims people alleged to be involved in torture and political intelligence.

In the southern province of Córdoba, Spanish troops carried out military manoeuvres against subversion and irregular activities, according to an official statement. The return of several ambassadors recalled by their countries for consultations was reported in Madrid. Among them was Mr Charles Wiggins, the British Ambassador, who arrived yesterday.

Three of the five priests arrested in Madrid for reading out a sermon to which authorities objected last Sunday were today taken to the Carabanchel prison to serve jail terms imposed without trial under the terms of the so-called Public Order Law. The priests were jailed because they failed to pay fines imposed without trial ranging from about £800 to £2,000. The other two priests were released.

## OVERSEAS



Emperor Hirohito of Japan met Mickey Mouse during a visit to Disneyland. But he did not meet his favourite actor, Peter Falk of the Colombo series, who was too busy filming.

## Détente blamed for keeping terrorism alive

Salisbury, Oct. 9.—If Rhodesia had not become engaged in the détente exercise, terrorism would have been eliminated and the tribal lands in the north-eastern area returned to their "former tranquil state", Mr William Irvine, the Minister of Local Government and Housing, said in Simon today.

"No one can claim that we in Rhodesia have received much benefit from the détente exercise, particularly in the security field. However, since we resumed offensive action against terrorism in recent weeks we have again achieved great success."

There was no doubt, he went on, that Rhodesia had gained many friends in the Western world as a result of the "exemplary" conduct of Mr Smith, the Rhodesian Prime Minister, at the Victoria Falls constitutional conference and the "pitiful performance" of the African National Council—Agence France-Presse.

## Judgment in Mrs Gandhi's election case reserved

From Our Correspondent  
Delhi, Oct. 9

The Supreme Court of India has reserved judgment in the election case concerning Mrs Indira Gandhi, the Prime Minister.

The case, which began on August 25, ended in Delhi today. Mr A. N. Ray, the Chief Justice, said that the arguments had been concluded and the opinion of the court would be announced later.

The court is to give its verdict on two points, one constitutional and the other legal. The constitutional issue is whether the thirty-ninth Constitutional Amendment Act prohibits law courts from hearing election petitions against the Prime Minister, as well as the President, the Vice-President and the Speaker.

The legal point is whether the recent amendments to the People's Representation Act concerning elections are valid. The amendments, among other

things, say that the assistance of government servants in an election are not tantamount to a corrupt practice. One "corrupt practice" according to the Allahabad High Court was that Mrs Gandhi, during her election campaign, had been helped by her personal assistant before his resignation from government service was accepted.

Both issues have a bearing on the appeal filed by Mrs Gandhi against the Allahabad High Court judgment which had found her guilty of "corrupt practices" in her election campaign and debarred her from holding an elected post for six years. The Supreme Court gave a stay order.

The case before the Supreme Court was presented by Mr A. K. S. the former Law Minister, on behalf of Mrs Gandhi, and by Mr Shanti Bhushan, on behalf of Mr Raj Narain, a Socialist leader, who received more than 100,000 votes in the 1971 general election.

## Benn plea for stronger union voice

Tokyo, Oct. 9.—Mr Wedgwood Benn, Britain's Energy Minister, said today the worldwide trade union movement must demand a greater voice in government policy-making to counteract the "undue influence" of big business.

Bilateral relationships between government and big business should be progressively replaced by tripartite arrangements, giving the unions "a voice at least as strong as business" in the formulation of national policies, he suggested.

He made his remarks on the last day of a three-day visit to Japan while addressing the central committee meeting here of the International Metalworkers' Federation.

Mr Benn urged trade unions to strengthen international links to offset "any abuse of power that may occur by multinational corporations".

A new world economic order could not be concerned solely with the achievement of a new balance between south and north; and between the developed and developing worlds; it must also bring about a new balance between capital and labour within the industrialized countries themselves, Mr Benn said.

He also told the meeting that trade unions could not rely on the news media to get their case across and must consider how to solve this communication problem. At present the mass media in Britain were "generally hostile" to the unions.

Mr Benn said that the spirit of the Helsinki summit, which called for greater East-West contacts, must find its proper expression in greater trade union contacts.

The present worldwide economic slump was not just another minor disturbance in an otherwise stable and fair economic and social system, he stated. Rather, this was a time for "fundamental readjustment towards a new consensus round a new balance of power", Mr Benn said.—Reuters.

## Four die in gun battle with Dominican police

Santo Domingo, Oct. 9.—Four men disguised as farmers and identified by authorities as left-wing guerrillas were killed in an exchange of fire with police on a rural highway a few miles outside the Dominican Republic's capital, police said today.

One of the guerrillas was identified as Professor Manfredo Casado Villar, formerly of the University of Santo Domingo. Dominican authorities said he returned from exile last June with two companions to organize guerrilla actions against the Government.

The other three men killed by a police motor patrol had not been identified. There were no police casualties, the announcement said.—UPI.

## Rebels progress on reunion with Britain

From Our Own Correspondent  
New York, Oct. 9

The campaign to reunite the rebellious American colonies with Britain is making great strides, according to a small group of conspirators in Richmond, Virginia. The group have now brought out the first issue of a pamphlet which will argue the cause of reunion, and in it they claim: "We have already convinced hundreds of Colonials that Loyalty and Reunion is the only possible course for this country."

They say they are expecting official recognition from the Queen at any moment and that they have already had private parleys with British plenipotentiaries.

The Committee for Reunion with England (CRE) first announced itself to the world last July, when it published its declaration of reunion. Since then it has continued to organize its efforts, counting, no doubt, on the strong support of Anglophiles to be found in Virginia and the liking of many former colonialists for this sort of spoof.

The *Tory Torch*, as the pamphlet is called, is now to be published bimonthly at an annual subscription of "three rebel dollars". In its first issue Yorktown to Watergate: the inevitable road", and achieves a world scoop with the publication of the diaries of Felix Liege, a secret Tory who was Thomas Jefferson's quill-clipper while he wrote the Declaration of Independence.

The campaign for Reunion has been timed to coincide with the United States bicentennial celebrations, and *The Tory Torch* is suitably scathing about them. The object, it says, is to "prick the flatulent Bicentennial Balloons that crowd this country's firmament and continually mock our Loyal Patriotism".

The *Tory Torch* outlines the tactics to be followed: to demand equal time on radio and television and to collect signatures for petitions begging forgiveness from the Queen. In the future issues the conspirators promise to announce plans for a physical link between the American colonies and Britain in the form of a transatlantic bridge.

## Shanghai troops move cargoes

Peking, Oct. 9.—Troops have been called in to help to move cargoes in Shanghai, according to an informed source today. Shanghai radio stated last month that a locally-based battalion had helped to shift 600,000 tons of cargo at rail depots, wherever a steel plant and a glass factory.

## Henry Moore statue stolen

Johannesburg, Oct. 9.—A statue by Henry Moore, valued at £8,600, was stolen from a Johannesburg art gallery yesterday when an attendant left his post to answer a question. The bronze statue, *Woman on a Bench*, 10ft high and 6in wide, was bought by Johannesburg City Council in 1959.

## Mr Vorster must walk tightrope on languages

From Nicholas Ashford  
Johannesburg, Oct. 9

Mr Vorster, the South African Prime Minister, will address 25,000 people on a mountainside north of Cape Town tomorrow at the inauguration ceremony of a monument to the Afrikaans language, the centenary of which is being celebrated this year.

The monument, a highly surrealistic construction perched on top of Pearly mountain, has already been the subject of heated dispute and the ceremony could prove equally controversial.

Three groups of Afrikaans speakers have indicated that they intend to boycott the occasion. They include most modern Afrikaans writers who are objecting to the recent censorship of Afrikaans books and plays; the Coloured Labour Party for political reasons and because the audience apart from invited dignitaries, will be segregated; and the right-wing Herengigde National Party because Coloured people, most of whom speak Afrikaans as their home language, are being allowed to attend.

The dispute symbolizes the clash between those who feel that Afrikaans must retain their exclusiveness and those who feel that such rigidity will not only turn Afrikaans into a dead language but will brand the Afrikaner permanently as an oppressor.

## FLAMMARION 75

Astronomie populaire  
Camille Flammarion - fac simile of 1880 edition

## GENERAL LITERATURE

*Les Yeux en sole* (short stories)  
Françoise Segan

*Les Rois mendicants*  
Jean Lartéguy

*Envoies*  
Guy de Caris

*Le Moscovite*  
Henri Troyat

*Les Désordres secrets*  
— *Les Feux du matin*

*La Bourgeoisie*  
Cécil Saint-Laurent

*Killer*  
Yves Nayère

*Le Fil du ciel*  
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**Bernard Levin**

# A touch of genius with tooth and claw

...education in a circular to  
heads of departments at South-  
ampton University, about work  
to repair cracks in the beams  
of the medical school. "Props  
have not been erected to 'hold  
the building but to provide  
temporary support whilst this  
work is going on."







## Are women losing ground even in their traditional professions?

Women outnumber men in two professions: medicine and education. In these, they have achieved equal pay, but not equal access to training and therefore to promotion. In medicine, nine out of ten nurses are women, but only one qualified doctor in four is a woman. Many women doctors do not practise medicine, for even through the National Health Service is short of doctors, the profession is unwilling to provide the opportunities of part-time work that would enable women to combine family commitments with a return to work. Thus, despite the fact that a quarter of qualified doctors are women, the number actually practising is much lower. In 1970, 14 per cent of hospital staff doctors were women and only 12.2 per cent of general practitioners. There are also complaints that fewer women than before are being appointed to senior medical posts.

If we turn to dentistry, the proportions are lower still, being respectively 8.5 and 7.3 per cent. In teaching, only 15 per cent of the staff in higher education are women, although women outnumber men in the schools. Again, there are complaints that fewer and fewer women are being appointed to headships and to run departments in schools.

Women do seem to be losing ground in "their" professions even where in the recent past they may even have enjoyed slightly more favourable treatment than men. In nursing, for example, men have been prevented by law from being midwives, which in practice also prevents men from gaining a health visitor's certificate, since a prerequisite for this qualification is training in midwifery and obstetric nursing. By custom, rather than by law, women have been preferred to men in the staffing and direction of primary and girls' schools. The lower status and pay in primary education made this area less attractive to men, and in the case of girls' schools many parents prefer female staff. Until long after the last war women teachers were paid less than men, so local authorities were only too happy to indulge this parental whim. In 1971, although more women than men were in teaching, only one in five head teachers in primary and secondary schools was a woman. In 1972, the general secretary of the National Union of Teachers said that since equal pay for teachers had been introduced eight years earlier, the number of women headmistresses had fallen by 2,000.

Pre-selection by the girls themselves appears to be as important a factor in limiting their access to jobs in medicine as the attitudes of the medical schools themselves. "In 1966," said the dean of a London hospital, "we studied all of the incoming medical students in the country, and all of the (medical) schools showed that their girl entrants had been faced with much more opposition, particularly at school but to some extent at home," before they could get into medicine.

Others would argue that this discouragement was no more than the justifiable reaction to the discriminatory policies of

medical schools. There were, for example, no women at all in the London medical schools until 1948, when their paymasters, the University Grants Committee, insisted upon a quota of 15 per cent of students in medicine. By 1972 a third of the students in medical schools were girls, about the same proportion as the number of women to men applicants. At four hospitals, however, a self-imposed quota remained. This varied from 25 per cent of intake at the Charing Cross Hospital, London, to about a third at Dundee University.

Yet in medicine marriage is still allowed to stifle as many women's careers as the discrimination of the deans of medical schools. Less than a third of the country's women doctors work full-time, half work part-time, and a fifth not at all. The medical profession, like many others, tends to view marriage on the part of its women members as evidence of a faulty sense of vocation. But in fact there is not enough part-time work available in the right places to enable many women doctors with young children to resume practice. Where there are vacancies, the pay is often too low to make working worthwhile. It may hardly cover the cost of home help, where this is available.

The last war looms large in any discussion of the problems of women doctors. On the one hand, that war proved beyond a doubt the folly of regarding women as merely supportive workers. On the other hand, as the idea of following a profession became more commonplace, so it became harder to achieve. Home help became scarce, as the pre-war legions of domestic servants left for the factories, never to return.

After the war, also, the number of medical school places that the country would need was underestimated and the resultant pressure on these places from applicants, and shortage of doctors in the NHS, have bolstered male privileges. Doctors, surprisingly considering their professional interest in the reproductive function, find its operation among women to be sufficient reason for exclusion from medical schools. "If we train 100 men," said one medical administrator, "then in five or ten years' time we shall have 100 doctors in full-time practice; if we train 100 women, then we shall have only 30 per cent working in five or ten years, and then most probably in part-time work."

Why this should be so, how far it is a fact of nature and how far a product of the profession's insensitivity, or even whether some of the women lost are better doctors than the men who remain, are questions which still await satisfactory diagnosis. In teaching, the decreasing competitiveness of women with men is to a greater degree due to over-production of graduates since the last war. John Holloway, of the University of Manchester's Careers and Appointments Service, has pointed out that as high a proportion of the population is now taking degrees as twenty-five years ago was taking school certificates.

As we have seen, over twice as many girls as boys go to colleges of education

rather than to universities, even though girls' "A" level results are at least as good as boys'. This leaves girls at an initial disadvantage for their reliance upon teaching is increased by industry's reluctance to regard qualifications from the colleges of education as evidence of anything other than a preparation for teaching. The proportion of men to women in school-teaching is 42:58, but in the lowest grade posts it is 24:76, and in the highest 60:40. In 1972 there were only forty-four women professors out of a national total of 3,200, half of whom were in one university, London.

In the schools, teachers are beginning to talk of the necessity of drawing distinctions between "career" teachers and the rest, meaning, in practice, between men and women. The concept is dangerously close to the prejudice, already discussed, that women have one set of attitudes and men another, as a result of which women need not be regarded as individuals. In part, the frustration of many men teachers is understandable, for the preponderance of women in the profession for many years held back brisk activity and therefore advances in salary and status. However, a conscious sense of inferior treatment among women eventually becomes self-fulfilling, as we have seen in medicine. Women begin not to apply for promotion, or worse still, drift into other work or no work at all after their children have grown up.

In 1972 the Royal Institute of British Architects published a survey which showed the proportion of women members of professional institutes. If we look at twenty of these associations, we find that women's membership ranges from nil in the Institute of Building (20,964 men) to 17.8 per cent, or 8,863 women in the British Medical Association (49,714 men). In only one other body, the British Dental Association, did their membership exceed 10 per cent. The architects themselves, for instance, could muster only 4.2 per cent, and the Institute of Bankers, where the female labour force outnumbered the male, produced a total of 1.2 per cent. The figure was less than 2 per cent for the chartered accountants, town planners, and even the chartered secretaries and administrators. Yet the legal right to enter most professions was granted women over half a century before, by the Sex Disqualification (Removal) Act of 1919, which laid down that neither sex nor marriage should disqualify a woman from carrying on any civil profession. The Act, in theory, at least ended an exclusion that had lasted ever since the professions began to organize themselves during the last century, and was based upon long terms of professional education, to university standard.

The above is an extract from *Women and Work*, by Ross Davies, published last Monday by Hutchinson at £3.25. It is also available in paperback from Arrow Books at 75p.

## The Times European shopping basket

	Rumpsteak	Pork chops	Potatoes	Butter	Margarine	Cheese	Chicken	Fresh cod	Bread	Milk
October 1, 1975	1.31+2	87+12	0.73-11	0.32	0.28	0.47+3	0.30	0.65+1	0.09	0.07
London	0.85+2	0.72+2	0.08	0.37	0.37	0.43	0.31	0.46+1	0.26-2	0.11
Athens	1.66	1.16	0.06+1	0.73+4	0.37	1.21+4	0.52	0.72-1	0.13-2	0.08
Bonn	1.65+11	0.83+2	0.04-1	0.66+2	0.28+3	0.65-14	0.39-3	0.63-3	0.24	0.11+1
Brussels	1.63-9	1.42-8	0.09	0.69-3	0.25-6	0.78-2	0.38+2	0.60-1	0.11	0.06
Copenhagen	0.79+4	0.91+3	0.06+1	0.35-2	0.27-4	0.52	0.47+1	1.00+19	0.23+1	0.12
Dublin	2.50+5	1.42-1	0.05-2	1.00+2	0.42+1	1.07+2	0.46	0.77+1	0.10-6	0.09+1
Geneva	1.20	0.77+1	0.06	0.57	0.28-2	0.85-6	0.48-7	0.80+15	0.18+1	0.08
Hague	1.35-3	1.05-6	0.04-5	0.42+1	0.21	0.70+1	0.48-8	1.05+9	0.15+3	0.08-2
Luxembourg	2.30-4	1.00+17	0.04-11	0.80+17	0.30+2	0.52-20	0.38+3	0.96+151	0.15+1	0.10
Paris	1.44-2	1.22+24	0.06	0.90-73	0.52-3	0.80+1	0.74+9	0.53-25	0.38+8	0.07
Rome	1.54+30	1.05	0.13+1	0.67+1	0.24+6	0.69+1	0.44+1	0.69-5	0.10	0.10
Stockholm	1.28+1	0.90+1	0.08	0.71	0.23+5					
Vienna										

The plus and minus figures are price changes in the past month. Prices in £ per pound, except milk which is per pint. Figures supplied by Reuters.

Why does butter from other EEC countries cost so much more at home than it does here? Why, indeed, does butter from France, Germany and Holland almost always cost less here than butter produced in this country?

The answer, as always where the Common Agricultural Policy is concerned, is hideously complicated. While traders in some foods constantly wrestle against market fluctuations in price, those in dairy products are so tightly controlled that their markets appear to be full of paradoxes.

The complications begin with the fact that, referendum notwithstanding, this country is not in terms of farming cash a full member of the EEC.

We are still in the transitional period of entry so that our farm prices are not yet as high as those elsewhere in the Community. To put it another way, prices are low as they are here. The Community, having erected that temporary barrier to

free trade between member states, must demolish it to ensure unfettered trade in particular commodities.

Butter exporters to this country receive a payment to eliminate the gap between their prices and ours which is attributable to our incomplete form of membership. (That type of payment is called an accessionary compensatory amount.)

There is another way in which our prices are held down which is quite different. Our farm prices are expressed in terms of a currency rate fixed as intervals by the Community as a whole, the notorious "green pound". Real money, however, does not oblige by moving in harmony with EEC farm currencies and gaps occur between the two. Butter exporters have to be compensated for that as well, with what the Community calls monetary compensatory amounts.

Next there is a consumer subsidy paid by the British Government quite independently of the EEC. That makes all butter

sold here 11p a pound cheaper than it would otherwise be. Last, and least, there are market forces.

In less than three years British prices for farm produce will have risen to general EEC levels. This year barely any butter will be produced in Britain because there is a shortage of milk here compared with a surplus in the rest of the EEC.

That shortage offers a golden opportunity for other EEC countries to move in on the British market. They do that in the time-honoured way of cutting prices in order to increase demand for their products.

British producers, who have practically no butter to sell, cannot benefit by increasing demand for it. They do not, therefore, cut prices. Thus the forces of the market plus their own mechanism role at the end of a line of mechanisms that ensure that the German, French or Dutch farmer receives the same price for his produce whether he sells at home or here. The same structure applies to cheese.

## Getting down to basics for weight watchers

Few of us have any real knowledge of nutrition, yet we all accept that the food we eat must affect our health and vitality. Nutrition can be confusing, and it takes someone who really knows the subject to explain it in simple terms. Dilys Wells, a consultant nutritionist who graduated from Queen Elizabeth College, London, is the author of *The Good, the Bad and the Fattening*, published by Times Books at £3.25. This is a book that deserves a place on every cook's bookshelf.

The aim of the book is to present the basic facts about food, their nutritive value and significance in our diet. For instance, it explains conditions that require special diets and gives easy-to-follow instructions for those who have to cater for anyone on a special diet.

Individual food entries are given an analysis of nutrient content along with relevant explanations, which means that you can see and understand quite easily why some foods are fattening and why others should be excluded from the menu if your husband is on a low cholesterol diet; those foods that are nutritious and provide a well-balanced diet for a growing family.

At first glance the book may look technical, but do not let that put you off. The pages are packed with useful and up-to-date information on how to buy and store food, with practical hints on preparation and use. Such information is of interest to every cook, and in particular to those who want to give their families the best value at the most economical price.

*The Good, the Bad and the Fattening* is not a cookery book. It is a dictionary of food—a book to be used as a companion to all cookery books and a very good one.

Available from booksellers or direct from Publications Department, Times Newspapers Limited, PO Box No 7, New Printing House Square, Gray's Inn Road, London W1X 8EZ. Add 30p for postage and packing.

Katie Stewart

Law Report October 9 1975

## Accuser's honesty not implied by dishonesty accusation

*Regina v Lee*  
Before Lord Justice Orr, Mr Justice MacKenna and Mr Justice Forbes

An accusation of dishonesty does not imply that the accuser himself is honest, the Court of Appeal stated when allowing an appeal against conviction for theft.

Paul Robert Lee, aged 21, appeared by certificate from his conviction last June at Manchester Crown Court, (recorded Mr W. R. Wickham of the theft of £150 and a gold ring from a house in Manchester belonging to Mr Robert Ludlun. He was sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment.

The recorder's certificate that the case was fit for appeal stated that the ground was that he had allowed the prosecution to cross-examine the appellant on his previous convictions, the cross-examination had been allowed because counsel for the appellant had cross-examined Mr Ludlun as to the previous convictions of two other men, not witnesses in the case, who it was suggested by the defence had had an opportunity to commit the offence charged against the appellant. In the recorder's view the cross-examination amounted to cross-examination with a view to establishing

the appellant's good character and, therefore, an application by the prosecution to cross-examine the appellant on his own previous convictions was granted under section 1(1)(ii) of the Criminal Evidence Act, 1968.

Proviso (1) reads: "A person charged with an offence shall not be asked . . . any question tending to show that he . . . is of bad character . . . unless . . . (b) he has . . . by his advocate asked questions of the witnesses for the prosecution with a view to establishing his own good character . . ."

Mr Martin Steiger for the appellant, Mr James Gregory for the Crown.

LORD JUSTICE ORR said that the appellant was living with Mr Robert Ludlun and his wife, who was the appellant's sister. Mr Ludlun had been saving no money required for moving their home and had been £200 under a carpet. He discovered that £150 of the money and a gold ring were missing. The appellant was also missing, and a third person saw him in the vicinity of a large sum of money in notes.

There had been an earlier abortive trial and before the jury were empanelled at the June Trial counsel for the appellant raised the question of cross-examination with the recorder. Counsel stated

that the appellant's case was that a large number of people had access to the house, including Mr Paul Ludlun, the complainant's brother, and Mr Bob Smith, both of whom had a number of previous convictions for dishonesty, and it was right for the jury to know those facts. The recorder suggested that, if questions were asked, the appellant would be at risk under proviso (1)(ii) if he gave evidence.

"In a ruling the recorder said: 'What counsel for the appellant is seeking to establish is that those people by reason of their previous convictions were more likely to have committed the crime. If he is seeking to establish that the crime was committed by the appellant, then the penny over what he is seeking to establish is that the appellant was less likely than those other people to have committed the crime.'"

In due course the questions as to previous convictions of the other persons, who were not called as witnesses, were put, and the recorder granted a prosecution application for leave to question the appellant about his own character.

His Lordship said that the matter turned on the words of proviso (1)(ii). It had been contended, in order to justify the putting of previous convictions to the appel-

lant, the matter had to be brought within those words.

The statutory words fell to be given their ordinary and natural meaning. Their Lordships found it impossible to hold that the questions which were put to the prosecution witness, Mr Robert Ludlun, were with a view to establishing his (the appellant's) own good character. The questions were asked with a view to establishing the bad character of the two other men and nothing else. The answer "Yes" to the question "Have they previous convictions?" had nothing to do with the appellant's character.

As Mr Justice MacKenna had put it in argument—a view entirely right in the court's opinion—it was not implied in an accusation of dishonesty that the accuser himself was an honest man. The Crown's argument to the contrary could not be accepted.

It might be that proviso (1)(ii) ought to cover such a case as the present, but that could only be a matter for Parliament.

*R v Ellis* (1973 1 KB 745, 767), which had been cited in argument, had no bearing on the present case.

The appeal was allowed and the conviction quashed.

Solicitors: Registrar of Criminal Appeals; Mr D. S. Gandy, Manchester.

The Supply of Goods (Implied Terms) Act, 1973, came into force on May 18, 1973, not on April 18, 1973, as stated in *McDonald v Empire Carcase (Blackburn) Ltd* (October 8).

Queen's Bench Division

## Crossman Diaries: Attorney General not to appeal

*Attorney General v Times Newspapers Ltd*  
*Attorney General v Jonathan Cape Ltd and Others*  
The Attorney General, Mr Sam Silkin, QC, is not to appeal against the decision of Lord Widgery, the Lord Chief Justice, not to grant injunctions restraining the publication of volume one of Richard Crossman's book *Diaries of a Cabinet Minister*, a commentary on Cabinet discussions and political events between 1964-66, or of extracts from the book in *The Sunday Times* (*The Times*, October 2).

Last Thursday the Lord Chief Justice accepted an undertaking from *Times Newspapers Ltd* not to publish further extracts from the *Diaries* for eight days while the Attorney General considered the question whether to appeal against the Lord Chief Justice's judgment.

In a statement in the Lord Chief Justice's court today Mr Harry Woolf, for the Attorney General, said that the action for injunctions had been brought to restrain the publication of accounts of Cabinet and ministerial meetings and other confidential discussions contained in volume one of the *Diaries*. It had been asserted by the defendants, the publishers, *Jonathan Cape Ltd* and *Hamish Hamilton Ltd*, and *The Sunday Times*, that the courts had no power to restrain the publication of the *Diaries* except in extreme cases where national security was involved.

The submission was rejected by the Lord Chief Justice, who upheld the Attorney's contention that when a minister received information in confidence the court could restrain its publication in breach of that confidence. In those circumstances the Attorney had carefully considered the

question whether the major issue of principle having been determined in his favour, an appeal involving further expenditure by the parties could be justified. He had taken into account both the Government's intention to legislate to amend the Official Secrets Act, and that Lord Radcliffe's committee of Privy Counsellors were considering the principles which should govern the publication of ministerial memoirs and the arrangements which should be made to ensure the security of copies, and that in framing their recommendations the committee would be able to do so in the light of his Lordship's judgment.

The Attorney General had therefore concluded that an appeal would not be justified.

Mr Woolf said his Lordship that following his judgment statements had appeared in the press—but not *The Sunday Times* or *The Times*—that suggested that he had

said that the courts would not restrain publication of confidential communications between civil servants and ministers. He added that if that were correct his Lordship might feel, as there was to be no appeal, that he should indicate whether, in his judgment, he was referring to the Crossman case or whether his statement amounted to a general ruling to the effect that the courts had no power in any circumstances to restrain publication of confidential advice by civil servants to ministers.

The Lord Chief Justice replied that the former and not the latter was intended.

The defendants were awarded the costs of the applications.

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The appeal was allowed and the conviction quashed.

Solicitors: Registrar of Criminal Appeals; Mr D. S. Gandy, Manchester.



Now that you know your Scotch,  
discover the pure taste  
of Glenfiddich Malt.

Glenfiddich Pure Malt Scotch Whisky



Handwritten text in Arabic script: "مكتبة الادب"





## PORTUGAL'S POLITICAL ARMY

Take but degree away, untune  
that string,  
And hark what discord follows...

Dr Marcelo Caetano could perhaps console himself in his Brazilian exile by reading *Troilus and Cressida*, and reflecting that the officers who overthrew his Government on April 25 last year would have done well to heed Ulysses's warning. The Portuguese revolution has happily not yet begun to devour its children physically, but it has devoured the authority of its leaders.

The case for a revolution in Portugal in April 1975 was undoubtedly a very strong one, and there is nothing so recently surprising or objectionable about the fact that it was carried out by the armed forces. They were probably the only group capable of doing it, and certainly the only group capable of carrying it through without bloodshed, which they did. For that reason, and because they acted in the name of democracy, their action was greeted with virtually unanimous enthusiasm and gratitude. The Portuguese people believed that for the first time in fifty years it was going to be allowed to choose its own government in free and honest elections, and it was undoubtedly grateful for that.

If the military leaders had confined themselves to ensuring that that was possible and had then returned to their barracks, there is no reason to suppose that their subordinates would not have followed them, grateful for their enfranchisement as citizens and glad as soldiers to obey a democratic and peace-loving government instead of an authoritarian one intent on pursuing a hopeless colonial war. If the military leaders had contested the election themselves at the head of a left-wing coalition, had won it (as they probably would have done), and from then on had based their claim to govern on the will of

the people as freely expressed by universal suffrage, their authority would no doubt have been accepted throughout the armed forces as well as in the rest of the country.

At least, regrettably, they did neither of those things. Forgetting that the armed forces had been both the originators and for nearly half a century the faithful servants of the Salazar-Caetano regime, forgetting that it was opportunity rather than courage or political insight which made it possible for them alone among the regime's opponents to overthrow it, they jumped to the conclusion that the armed forces as such were the most enlightened, progressive and politically mature component of Portuguese society.

Having decided (most of them only very lately) that socialism was the answer to Portugal's problems, they felt it was both the right and the duty of the armed forces to act as leaders and guides of the people until the country was set irreversibly on the road to socialism and the majority had been brought to see that this was both necessary and good. For this purpose they decided that the armed forces as a whole must be turned into a political movement, whose internal structures would respect the principles of democracy and free speech. According to the political action plan of this movement, approved by the Council of the Revolution on June 21 this year, "the AFM is the Liberation Movement of the Portuguese People": "elections, to be held and developed through the transitional period, must be consciously integrated in the revolutionary process; they cannot in any sense be allowed to constitute an obstacle to it".

Three weeks ago a government was formed that is in fact, if not in name, a coalition between three parties which between them won a majority in the elections, and those leaders of

the Armed Forces Movement who accept the elections as a valid expression of popular will. That government is now trying to impose its authority on the armed forces. It is hardly surprising that the task is proving very difficult. For eighteen months the soldiers have been told that they, and not the electorate, are the ultimate repository of political wisdom; that it is their task to lead the nation to socialism. They have been flattered and cajoled by a whole range of extreme left-wing parties which, whatever their *a priori* views on armies as such, share the philosophical premise that a minority which has discovered the truth has the right and the duty to impose it on the majority which is still fumbling in error. In good or bad faith, such groups invariably present any attempt to impose a majority verdict against them as an act of repression and illiberalism, though they usually have no compunction about shouting down or silencing any opponent whom they choose to identify as fascist.

For over a year now Portugal has lived in a state of permanent panic about military coups. Each advance made by the left has been in the wake of a real or alleged attempt at counter-revolution by the right. Last week it was the Socialists' turn to denounce hysterically an attempted coup by the extreme left. It never materialized, but, to the Socialists that only proved how effective their alarm call had been. On the other side, many left-wing soldiers probably genuinely believe that the government's attempt to reimpose discipline, after the glorious indiscipline of the past eighteen months, is the prelude to a full-scale reaction against all the revolution's other achievements. The tragedy is that the longer the present chaos continues, the more likely it is that such a reaction will really come.

There are at least three distinct and identifiable strands in the formation of this chaotic situation. Firstly, the aficionados of proportional representation who for several generations have campaigned for electoral reform essentially on the grounds of fairness, in which sense the word is used, and to reduce military influences on political life, but since he lives in the Soviet Union he has worked primarily for changes there. Nuclear disarmament is impossible without changes in the nature of the Soviet system, he said recently, "the problem itself emerged because of the existence of two different political and social systems".

In pressing for the modernization of the Soviet system, for political democratization, for respect for human values, and for a scientific rather than an ideological approach to problems, he has hoped to bring east and west closer together. "I find the very division of ideas into 'western' and 'Russian' incomprehensible," he wrote, adding that in his opinion ideas should be divided into right and wrong. It is therefore a genuine contribution to ideological peace that he is honoured, rather than as an opponent of the Soviet regime.

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## EEC plans to control pollution

From Lord Ashby, FRS

Sir, Mr Woolf (October 8) complains "that our Government will veto a European plan to set maximum standards of toxic emissions into water" and he concludes that this indicates "the Government's readiness to 'sacrifice' the environment for short term economic interests".

It is not as simple as that. I believe that our Government is as dedicated to the protection of the environment as are any of our European neighbours, and in the Control of Pollution Act (when its provisions are fully operating) we have a good instrument for doing the job. The matter of dispute with the Community is not: how clean should the environment be? It is: How can we best deploy our resources of men and money to keep it clean?

The EEC is asking member states to set identical standards, at the sewer outfall, for the wastes discharged from (say) a wood pulp mill into the Atlantic Ocean, and into the Thames. This policy makes no account of the different capacities of rivers and oceans to dilute and disperse and recycle wastes.

The British policy is to concentrate resources for pollution control on those parts of the environment most in need of attention; if we are diverted from this policy and obliged to adopt inflexible and indiscriminate standards for the discharge of wastes (as announced by the EEC), our programme for improving the environment will not be hastened; it will be hindered.

## Review of political system

From Mr K. R. Gladdish

Sir, There can be little dissent from a proposal (Professor Fier and others, October 7) that any mechanism, political or otherwise, with which there is apparent dissatisfaction, ought to be examined, or that it should be done by a committee of some kind, or that such a committee should seek to be objective. As David Butler (October 8) says: "Splendid." Though how an "impartial" committee could be constituted in such a highly charged context is more difficult to visualize.

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## Defeating terrorism

From Mr Albert Haigh

Sir, Mr Fisk (article, October 7) and others who argue that harsher laws against guerrillas and terrorists do not work appear to overlook certain significant facts, apart from the glaringly obvious one that soft measures are certainly ineffective. One does not hear of terrorists or guerrilla activity in Russia. This suggests either that terrorism is a left-wing prerogative, or that in Russia terrorists and guerrillas are seen off ruthlessly and secretly.

There is a grave danger in democracies of regarding terrorist activities as unbreakable combined with a tacit assumption that any persons who resort to violence for their aims must have a certain justification. This is not so.

ALBERT HAIGH,  
6 Stephenson Road,  
Canterbury,  
Kent.  
October 8.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Some of us believe that the EEC's present policy for the environment in this respect, as it is, is not as simple as that. I believe that our Government is as dedicated to the protection of the environment as are any of our European neighbours, and in the Control of Pollution Act (when its provisions are fully operating) we have a good instrument for doing the job. The matter of dispute with the Community is not: how clean should the environment be? It is: How can we best deploy our resources of men and money to keep it clean?

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## Listening to Bach

From Mr Harold Rutland

Sir, Bernard Levin may like to know that he is in good company in failing to appreciate to the full the music of Bach. Did not Sir Thomas Beecham inveigh against "all that counterpoint and such Protestant counterpoint, too"? Bach rarely appeared in his programmes; he preferred Handel.

Mr Levin's reference to listening to three harpsichords reminds me of the two concerts which Furtwängler was to have given at the Festival Hall on consecutive evenings in the early 1950s; each one beginning with a Brandenburg concerto, complete with a harpsichord. But he was ill, and Beecham took over with the programmes unchanged.

In his review of the first concert Frank Howes, your music critic at that time, said, in effect, that it was an unusual pleasure to hear Bach conducted by Sir Thomas in more or less authentic style, though it was unfortunate that not a note of the harpsichord part was audible. Beecham took the hint. When the audience, assembled for the second concert, we saw two harpsi-

## Administration of education in London

From Councillor Anne Page

Sir, May I take issue with Sir Malby Crofton's letter of October 8, and in doing so clear up some persistent misconceptions about Islington's Education Advisory Committee?

Some of the points Sir Malby makes may appear individually cogent. But his conclusion—that the Inner London Education Authority should be wound up, and its powers devolved to the boroughs—does not follow.

Sir Malby does not deal with the central imperative supporting the existence of the ILA: namely, that it is a redistributive mechanism through which wealthy places like Kensington and Westminster help support education in Tower Hamlets and Islington, which are poor.

If the poorer boroughs of inner London are left to fend for themselves, then the whole of our urban community will be afflicted by the decay which has rotted the centres of the great American cities.

The problem of the ILA is not one of principle, but of practice. Second-tier government in this country tends often to be remote; somehow its designers have failed to adjust power, resources and electoral scale in such a way as to engage properly with people's sense of community.

This is compounded in ILA's case by the fact that the authority has not responded as rapidly as some others to the need for openness and freedom of information in local government. Although its five main sub-committees do meet in public, the crucial policy committee meets in private. This practice, justified by the need for confidentiality, is a threat to the transparency of the authority's decision-making process.

I take no pleasure in making these points. As an ILA member sent from a Labour borough, I am a party collector for Sir Ashley Bramall, the ILA leader, and of course I totally support the Labour group's aim of building a fair and efficient education system for all of London's children. I am well aware that those who have laboured long in the field feel natural irritation when a new member arrives from a somewhat turbulent borough and starts sounding off about the way ILA's affairs are conducted.

Secondly, I have nothing against this respected profession whatsoever. It has been suggested that I should have gone to the casualty department of a hospital where I could get prompt treatment. I did that, as well as to the casualty department of St George's Hospital, Tooting, who said they could not help me and instead gave me a phone number to ring. I asked the address but they had just the number and no address. I rang that number but there was no response. I went to the dental outpatient department of the hospital but they declined to see me without the letter from a dentist.

In reply to one of your correspondents, the dentist's wife, I would like to say that I am a dentist, and I went to see the dentist where the receptionist told me that I could see him only as a private patient, and that I would have to pay £4 initially and then it depended on the extent and nature of treatment.

In the end I would like to thank the authorities and your other correspondents for taking interest in the issue. Still I am none the wiser as to how I was to go on in such a case. By the way, the ache has subsided and I have got an appointment with a dentist in the near future.

Yours faithfully,  
IBRAHIM RIZVI,  
28 Havelock Road,  
Wimbledon, SW19.

From Mrs N. D. Brake  
Sir, My son-in-law, a Mauritian of French descent, arrived in London last Sunday en route from Dar es Salaam to Washington. During Monday he visited my dentist, who X-rayed him on Tuesday morning and filled the broken tooth, together with two others, during the same afternoon, explaining (a) "I can't let you go like that" and (b) that, if possible, given the nature of the filling, that at a certain altitude he might experience

All the same, I am sure that without a higher level of public involvement and discussion, ILA must fail in its main purpose. And the sole aim of Islington's Advisory Committee is to foster intelligent debate among councillors and constituents in this borough—thereby to articulate local issues which require to be brought forward to the second-tier authority. It is, deliberately, a modest enterprise, and we plan to meet only a few times a year. It is sad to see Sir Ashley quoted in your front-page article of October 9, as saying that the committee plans to rival ILA as a provider of services. We have taken some trouble to explain that we have no such intention.

Even sadder is the main content of that article, revealing the existence of a memorandum—written in high bureaucratic style, and seemingly with the Leader's authority—which prohibits ILA officials from giving even the simplest of information to members of borough advisory committees.

The argument that to do so might overburden ILA officials is quite misconceived. Borough councillors struggling in their spare time to deal with the problems of housing, social services, recreation, planning and public works are not likely to generate any vast amount of educational business! But they do need legitimate access to information, and to follow the development of policy.

The sad fact is that there is an institutional tendency at County Hall to perceive real freedom of discussion as a threat—conversely, to view information as a means of political control. Carried over into an age when people's attitudes to government are changing profoundly, this could do irreparable damage to the significant work that Sir Ashley Bramall and his colleagues have carried out over the years.

Yours faithfully,  
ANNE PAGE,  
Islington Borough Member ILA and Chairman of Islington Education Advisory Committee, London Borough of Islington, Members' Room, Town Hall, Upper Street, N1, October 9.

My son-in-law, who left for Washington this morning, is loud in his praise of the kindness and consideration he received from the dental service in this country. A much-travelled man, he knows, he says, of no other country where such speed and efficiency would be instantly forthcoming.

Yours faithfully,  
N. D. BRAKE,  
20 Shipley House,  
Albion Avenue, SW3.

From Professor F. E. Hopper  
Sir, Part of the explanation for Mr Wilkinson's recent experience (*The Times*, October 8) is the fact that the dentist/population ratio in this country is very low. In Norway it is approximately 1:1000.

Yours faithfully,  
F. E. HOPPER, Dean,  
School of Dentistry,  
The University of Leeds,  
Leeds.

Conditions in Chile  
From Professor Stafford Beer  
Sir, On September 11, the precise second anniversary of the overthrow of democracy in Chile, Mr Andrew Muir wrote the letter you published applauding the present military regime. Readers may remember his little joke about guests returning home late and early because of the curfew.

The same day a letter was written by a senior Chilean academic, recently released from jail and now in Europe, which reached me on September 18. He says: "This week I have received the names of several friends, one with whom I was in a black cage for seven days without ever seeing his eyes, who have been also assassinated. It might be as well that shame comes back to me on this day. Shame to be alive, and to remember that I was there when they were being taken to nobody knows where, to be killed. And in those moments I couldn't avoid to feel relieved that I was not taken with them. Those two black eyes looking at me through the blackness of eternal night, and not getting any answer from my black eyes..."

Mr Muir wrote of "colourful" reporting. The colour is indelibly black.

Yours faithfully,  
STAFFORD BEER,  
The Athenaeum,  
Pall Mall, SW1.

Storing tinned food  
From Mrs Jean M. Pailing  
Sir, Your news item about the can of Morello cherries which exploded when opened poses a problem for thrifty housewives. We buy tinned foods (after all, we were not encouraged to do so by our arch-housewife, Mrs Thatcher) and make a habit of keeping for a very long time and it comes as a surprise to read that some tins at least have a shelf life of only 6 months.

For just how long can we expect to keep tins in our store cupboards, bearing in mind that they may well have been in existence for many months at the time of sale? Yours faithfully,  
JEAN M. PAILING,  
Aldwick Park,  
Berkwood Walk,  
Orpington,  
Kent.

## A WORTHY PRIZE WINNER

Professor Andrei Sakharov is a worthy recipient of the Nobel Peace Prize. He will also be a controversial one. The Soviet authorities will see the award as an unfriendly political act. It certainly has more direct political implications than the award of the prize for literature to Mr Solzhenitsyn, who could be justly honoured for his art regardless of his politics. Professor Sakharov is being honoured for his political activity in the Soviet Union, and this activity has been regarded as hostile by the Soviet authorities. Yet no unprejudiced observer could regard it as hostile to the Soviet Union as such. Dr Sakharov has been deeply committed to constructive and realistic reform and to the defence of human values. In many ways he is a far more real friend of the Soviet Union than many people who speak in its name.

He has also shown great personal courage and readiness for sacrifice. Before he started his campaigns he had reached a level of eminence which would have allowed him to live in luxury by Soviet standards and to receive the honours which a grateful state would have been ready to bestow upon him. Instead he set out on the risky path of protest and brought systematic persecution and deprivation on himself and his family. Since he is unlikely to be honoured by his own country in his lifetime (though assuredly some time thereafter), it is right that he should now be formally honoured from abroad.

If he has not negotiated any peace treaties or ended any wars he has worked with more selfless dedication for peace than many politicians. He is much more than is usually implied by the simple label "Soviet dissident". It has been his constant thesis that peace depends on changes within the societies of both east and west and the dismantling of ideological antagonisms between

sacrifice. Before he started his campaigns he had reached a level of eminence which would have allowed him to live in luxury by Soviet standards and to receive the honours which a grateful state would have been ready to bestow upon him. Instead he set out on the risky path of protest and brought systematic persecution and deprivation on himself and his family. Since he is unlikely to be honoured by his own country in his lifetime (though assuredly some time thereafter), it is right that he should now be formally honoured from abroad.

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within unions that the law has an important part to play. But the timing of such legislation, entirely justified though it would be in principle, would be a delicate matter. It would be unwise for an incoming Conservative government to try to thrust it down the throats of protesting union leaders. Mr Prior did suggest yesterday that a future Conservative government would seek to reduce the industrial power of the unions by making them bear the full cost of supporting strikers rather than leaning on the support given by the taxpayer through social security payments to strikers' families. There has been hesitation over withdrawing that support partly for fear of causing hardship to women and children who are not themselves parties to any industrial dispute, and partly from doubt whether such a change, imposed against the wishes of the trade union movement, would be consistent with a policy of seeking its good will.

Perhaps for these reasons, it is still by no means clear precisely what Mr Prior has in mind. Would he just discuss with trade unions and employers what changes should be made, as proposed in last October's manifesto? That might lead to nothing. Does he want to withdraw these payments altogether

or to make them discretionary? Or would he prefer the payments to be made to the families, the union to be charged for the union? It is understandable that the Conservatives should not want to commit themselves on the details at this stage. But the present arrangement provides a paradoxical and undesirable public subsidy for strike action; public opinion has come increasingly to favour some reform; and the public obligation to relieve real suffering could be maintained if payments were restricted to cases of exceptional hardship.

It would still be necessary for a future Conservative government to seek the unions' good will. That will not be an easy task, but the Conservatives cannot afford to give it up for lost. The Labour Party conference last week drew attention to the new partnership that has been forged on economic policy between the present Government and the trade union leaders. That partnership is the product of necessity of both sides. The economic realities would be no less pressing under a Conservative government. Conservative administrations have always been most successful when they have recognized themselves and managed to convey to the unions that the interests of both depend on a degree of practical cooperation between them.

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## Compulsory headlights

From Mr Douglas Boyle

Sir, I am astonished at the somewhat ill informed protest from your correspondents who criticize the introduction of the compulsory use of dipped headlights. This will eliminate the far too prevalent danger from lorries and "old bangers" which drive on faint sidelights—often with only one operating.

I do a lot of driving in Europe where dipped headlights have long been compulsory. They are a blessing to pedestrians who at least have

a chance of being seen. As to glare from oncoming traffic, this has been grossly exaggerated. There is little annoyance from this source if drivers will keep their eyes to their own side of the road instead of staring at vehicles coming towards them.

This is a welcome and overdue reform which must not be prejudiced by the usual grumblers who appear at every kind of change no matter how sensible or beneficial. Yours etc,  
DOUGLAS BOYLE,  
11 Waterside,  
Knaresborough,  
North Yorkshire.

## Felixstowe docks

From Mr Donald Royal

Sir, Might it not be better for the nation and the work people of this nation, for Felixstowe Dock and Railway Company to make a take-over bid for British Transport Docks Board? Enterprise is our only long-term guarantee for economic survival and rising living standards. Yours faithfully,  
DONALD ROYAL,  
47 Norman Avenue,  
Sanderstead,  
South Croydon,  
Surrey.  
October 3.



## Stock Exchange Prices

# Renewed gains

*"Afore ye go"*

Small  
fear  
will  
out of

Agreed for all











# LAING

LOCAL OR NATIONAL CONSTRUCTION SERVICE

## Smaller unions near closed shop will push them out of Vauxhall

R. W. Shakespeare

Plans recently announced by American-owned Vauxhall to introduce a union "closed shop" throughout its British operations have led to a clash between the big unions, which dominate the motor industry, and leaders of some of the smaller craft unions, who insist that a calculated attempt is being made to squeeze them out of the car plants.

The "closed shop" plans, which will mean that about 60 non-union Vauxhall workers out of a total labour force of about 27,000 will have to join a union or face dismissal, will be discussed at a meeting today of the company's joint negotiating committee.

Vauxhall has already said that from a specified date—yet to be announced—all workers, other than those who can claim exemption on religious or "reasonable" grounds, will have to join a union within four weeks of the date of their appointment.

The trouble is caused by the fact that the announcement by the company and the interpretation being put on it by shop stewards, particularly at the Luton car plant, suggests that union membership should be confined to three main unions, the Transport and General Workers, the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers and the Plumbers Union.

Plumbers Union, national officials of some of the smaller engineering unions, notably Mr. Eastwood, general secretary of the Plumbers Union, are already disgruntled by the fact that the company is not going to be forced to join one of the big unions and are not going to put any restrictions on their recruitment of new members.

Today's talks could produce an agreed starting date from

which the eight-week period for union recruitment will begin. Officials of the main unions have already given a warning that once this time limit expires, they will instruct their members not to work with non-union employees.

Meanwhile, British Leyland's plans for worker participation in management, which are based on the recommendations of the Ryder report, have become the basis of a determined effort by shop stewards to retain and extend their influence in the vehicle plants.

In the new autonomous bus and truck division, which has about 30,000 workers, agreement has already been reached on a formula which will mean that senior shop stewards will get the seats on the new joint management bodies almost automatically.

However, in British Leyland Cars, which has more than 100,000 workers distributed throughout a very much larger number of plants, the company has proposed a different system which could involve secret ballots of workers to select representatives.

But now the company has been told that this plan is unacceptable to a representative group of senior stewards from the car plants which has been handling the negotiations and that they have the support of national union officials.

The car plant stewards are demanding the same sort of "automatic appointment" system that has been agreed in the bus and truck factories.

Three days' work—nearly 2,000 production workers at Chrysler's truck plant are going on a three-day week. The men at Luton and Dunstable, Bedfordshire, have been on a four-day week for two months, and the company said yesterday that the three-day week would continue until the end of 1975.

Short-time working. About half of the 4,200 shop floor labour force at British Leyland's Bathgate, West Lothian, factory go on to a four-day week from today.

## US-Soviet grain talks meet serious hold up

By Wallace Jackson  
Commodities Editor

Secrecy, broken only by contradictory statements from both sides, now surrounds the talks which have been going on—and may still be proceeding—in Moscow between the United States and the Soviet Union on a long-term agreement for further American grain sales to Russia.

Although it has been reported that Mr. Charles Robinson, the American Under-Secretary of State for Economic Affairs, is still in Moscow, Mr. Ron Nesson, the White House press secretary, is reported to have said in Washington that Mr. Robinson has left Moscow for another meeting in Paris, although there were "no snags" in the grain talks.

Soviet foreign trade officials, who had earlier said that their ministry was handling the talks, yesterday denied responsibility for the discussions and refused to comment. Officials of the United States embassy in Moscow were no more forthcoming and would not confirm or deny that negotiations had resumed.

It is clear from the sensitivity being shown by both sides that the talks have run into serious difficulties and these may not be confined to haggling about "escape clauses" in any agreement. Some sources in Washington say that the chances of a successful grain deal hinge on completing a long-term oil sales agreement between the United States and Russia.

It is now very much an open question whether the United States will resume grain sales to the Soviet Union this month, even if the Department of Agriculture's latest grain report, due out today, indicates that there will be sufficient supplies, which was a condition laid down for resumption by President Ford when he suspended further sales in September.

An Australian deal: It was announced from Canberra yesterday that Australia had signed a contract to sell a further 500,000 tonnes of wheat to the Soviet Union. This brings sales to Russia since July to a total of 1.5m tonnes. The total sales could be worth \$2,200m (more than £123m).

A bitter taste, page 21

## Herbert to make 1,200 redundant

By Patricia Tisdall

Alfred Herbert, Britain's troubled machine tool manufacturer, announced a huge redundancy programme last night in an attempt to meet conditions laid down by the Government under its aid programme. The company gave a warning that 1,200 workers out of about 6,000 would lose their jobs during the next few months.

The redundancies were announced on factory notice-boards after a meeting between the management and employee representatives. The impending dismissals are expected to include about 900 staff and indirect workers and about 300 production men. Most of the 900 will be taken from the group's Coventry headquarters.

This is part of a reorganization plan aimed at restoring the group to profitability. It was devised as a result of lengthy consultations with government and independent consultants prior to an offer of up to £25m worth of government funds being injected into the group.

The corporate plan submitted to the Department of Industry by the joint company and shop floor working party made provision for around 900 redundancies. There has also been conjecture about the closure of several plants apart from the unprofitable heavy grinding machine sector which the company has already indicated it will phase out.

Until the loan which involves

equity to be vested in the National Enterprise Board, takes effect, the Government agreed to authorize the company's additional bank borrowings up to a maximum of £15m.

It has now become apparent that Alfred Herbert's total debt may have already exceeded this level. Figures for the half-year to April indicate that bank borrowings may be between £12m and £13m.

Last month the guarantee on borrowings was increased to £10m, the sixth increase since the group asked for state assistance a year ago. Originally £2m, the guarantee was raised to £3m in February, to £4m in May and then to £5m in June.

The half year results also showed that losses had risen to

£3.3m and there has been no sign of any improvement since April. More seriously for its future prospects, the group's order intake, according to Mr. J. W. Buckley, Herbert's chairman, is running at half the current output "so it is quite clear that we face extremely difficult conditions in the immediate future".

Conditions in the machine tool industry overall are very gloomy.

Earlier this month Wickman, a John Brown subsidiary and another of the industry's large manufacturers which is also based at Coventry, said it had started discussions with the unions about limited redundancies among its staff there.

## Banks write off millions in US stores bankruptcy

From Frank Vogl  
Washington, Oct. 9

W. J. Grant, the American store chain which last week announced the largest bankruptcy in the retailing business, today gave details of a reorganization programme involving the closure of 201 of its 1,074 stores by the end of the year.

The company announced that full management control had been handed to Mr. Robert Anderson, the former Sears Roebuck executive vice-president, who joined Grant to save it from collapse last April.

The task facing him is immense, particularly as shareholders are now filing suits and because suppliers are showing some reluctance to continue doing business with Grant.

Its bankruptcy, which is second only in scale to that of Penn Central in the history of American failures, caused barely any reaction in the stock markets, where it had long been expected. Grant had been experiencing difficulties for years and in its last report for the year to July 30, it announced a net loss of \$11.3m (about £5m) on sales of \$69.3m compared with a loss the previous year of \$22m on sales of \$80.6m.

But investors nevertheless took another look at the big banks when Grant made its statement. Since then the reaction has been one of considerable unease about the manner in which some of the country's biggest banks throw their cash about.

Morgan Guaranty quickly announced that it was writing off \$35m of its \$97m loan to Grant. First National City Bank followed with a similar announcement on its \$97m loan. Chase Manhattan Bank also has a \$97m loan outstanding to Grant and will probably make a huge write-off.

The bankruptcy statement showed clearly how desperate the situation really was. On September 4 the company had total assets of \$1,020m and total liabilities of \$1,020m.

There were short and long term loans outstanding to banks of \$640m and the bank had grabbed \$90m of the Grant cash they held.

Much of this has been returned to pay off suppliers and maintain their confidence, so that the company has won a breathing space to reorganize without having to close all its stores immediately.

## Argentine reserves drop to \$169m

Argentine official reserves fell by \$10m (about £5m) in the first week in October to \$169m. The Argentine central bank said in Buenos Aires yesterday.

The money supply expanded by the equivalent of \$114m during the week to \$2,069m. The country has foreign debts of some \$10,000m, a substantial portion of which will fall due in the next few months.

## Eurocanadian seeks backing on Furness

By Our Financial Editor

Eurocanadian Shipholdings may appeal to other shareholders of Furness Withy for backing in its efforts to get representatives on the Furness board.

But in a statement last night Mr. Frank Narby, chief executive and controlling shareholder of the Bermuda-based Eurocanadian, said he saw no logic in Furness becoming 100 per cent Canadian-controlled, even if the British authorities would permit it.

Mr. Narby's statement, speculation on the future of Furness, in which Eurocanadian has built up a stake of just under 30 per cent, is likely to continue following the Furness board's blunt refusal to let the five Eurocanadian people on to its board.

Eurocanadian also holds some 37 per cent of Manchester Liners, an important North Atlantic container operator controlled by Furness with two thirds of the equity.

This is the key to Eurocanadian's interest in Furness, and Mr. Narby says: "We strongly believe that the North Atlantic container interests of Manchester Liners / Furness and Eurocanadian will ultimately be compelled to merge by inherent industrial logic."

"We shall, of course, persist in attempting to conform with industrial logic rather than to

As the Furness shares gained a further 12p to 241p yesterday, Mr. G. M. A. Murray, Furness deputy chairman, said: "Mr. Narby's statement takes us back to square one in that Eurocanadian is trying to get representatives on our board from where they could exercise a very considerable influence, to say the least."

He said the Furness board would continue to resist such moves by Eurocanadian and believed that if it came to a vote, either at an extraordinary or annual meeting, shareholders would back the board. Some 25 to 30 per cent of Furness shares are held by institutions.

Mr. Narby says Eurocanadian may put to shareholders of Furness the question of whether it is right that the five shareholders should be blocked from proper board representation. Furness's board says this representation would be against shareholders' interests since Manchester Liners and Eurocanadian are direct competitors.

Basic investment in the company with interest of Freiburg, Switzerland. Both companies are apparently controlled by Mr. Narby, a Canadian national resident for the past five years in Freiburg, and by Basic Investments of Toronto, the private investment holding.

The Canadian Government is a member of a wealthy Canadian family with assorted business interests.

Financial Editor, page 41

## Dismissed meat chief defends settlement

By John Anson Payne

Mr. John Anson Payne yesterday denied that his expected £170,000 compensation plus £35,000 pension benefits from FMC represented what critics have described as "the unacceptable face of capitalism."

The money would be to compensate for the 6½ years of his contract still left and other benefits. Mr. Payne said: "I think contracts should be honoured. I think that is an acceptable face of capitalism."

The criticism of the proposed settlement came on Wednesday from Mr. George Cartell, chief executive of the National Farmers' Union. It is the union's development trust that has demanded the removal of Mr. Payne as £32,000-a-year executive chairman of FMC—formerly the Fastfood Marketing Corporation—Europe's biggest meat wholesaling group.

The trust holds 40.5 per cent of the company's shares and its demand, accepted by the board, will be put to shareholders next month.

Mr. Payne, aged 58, has held the job at FMC for only 17 months.

Financial Editor, page 21



Mr. John Anson Payne: Payment not unacceptable face of capitalism.

He said on ITN's First Report programme yesterday: "I think the taxpayer will take about £100,000. After the tax, the total hardly compared with the cost of transferring a good footballer, he added."

## Cooperative of former Norbury men seek aid

By Malcolm Brown

A workers' cooperative set up five weeks ago among former Norbury men, is shortly to take up a position as a self-made millionaire has applied to the Department of Industry for selective financial assistance under the Industry Act.

Workers attending the incorporation meeting of Tuscan Insulation Contractors Association in London yesterday disclosed that its associate company Tuscan Insulation (Workers' Participation) had already had talks with Department of Industry officials. TICA will act as the operating company buying labour from the workers' participation company. The workers' company was incorporated last month to bring together 52 former employees of the Norbury Insulation group, which collapsed last year.

Mr. Robert Woods, a former

managing director of Norbury, who was bankrupted by the Norbury collapse, is shortly to take up a position as a self-made millionaire has applied to the Department of Industry for selective financial assistance under the Industry Act.

TICA has been formed on a 50/50 basis by the members of the Tuscan Insulation (Workers' Participation) cooperative and outside shareholders, one of which is believed to be a Middle East bank.

Mr. Woods said yesterday that he expected the company's first turnover, worth more than £80,000, would be signed by the end of this month and that potential orders for a further £300,000 of work could follow within a matter of months. He expected that all the worker shareholders would be in the full time employ of the new company by Christmas.

Financial Editor, page 21

## Crisis meeting called on Ulster economy

An emergency conference to discuss the rapidly deteriorating state of the Northern Ireland economy has been called for next Friday.

The one-day crisis meeting will be attended by about 100 people, including the entire Northern Ireland Economic Council—the powerful advisory body on which both unions and industry are represented—together with delegates from the Confederation of British Industry and the Irish Congress of Trade Unions, farming representatives and leading academic and government economists.

Mr. Stanley Orme, Minister of Commerce for Northern Ireland, who

has overall responsibility for Ulster's economic affairs, will head the meeting.

The unprecedented conference follows a succession of closures of the Larne factory of Standard Telephones and Cables, where 800 workers produce telephone exchange equipment and colour television sets. There are also fears that additional jobs will be lost at STC's biggest factory at Monkstown, near Belfast.

In another blow suffered by the Ulster economy this week, Goodyear's industrial products division announced a voluntary redundancy scheme to reduce its 1,600-strong work force at

its Craigavon plant in county Armagh.

R. W. Shakespeare writes: Trade union leaders representing about three million engineering and shipbuilding workers in Britain are to press the Government for special measures to tackle the situation in Northern Ireland, where more than 10 per cent of work people are unemployed.

They want an urgent meeting with the Prime Minister, to lobby ministers with responsibility for industrial matters and to make a direct approach to Ulster companies that may be thinking of further cutbacks.

Two senior Northern Ireland union officials made a special

visit to a meeting of the national executive of the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions in York yesterday to press for help.

The officials, Mr. Andrew Barr and Mr. James Graham, chairman and secretary of the Northern Ireland Committee of the Confederation, warned the confederation that the total unemployment figure, which has almost doubled over the past year, could rise sharply.

They told confederation leaders—who represent 19 different unions—that the average 10.5 per cent unemployment throughout Northern Ireland concealed many "black spots".

## EEC expected to act soon on steel crisis

Measures designed to alleviate the crisis facing the European steel industry are expected to be formulated by the EEC Commission in the next two weeks. This was disclosed by a commission official yesterday and follows talks earlier this week between leaders of the industry and Signor Altiero Spinali, the Industry Commissioner for the EEC.

That meeting failed to agree on measures needed to remedy the difficulties, with French and Italian delegations pressing the commission to declare a state of "economic crisis".

Scrap challenge, page 20

## Wait minister says terms agreed for oil takeover

Mr. Hill, agreement on terms for the oil government to acquire remaining shares in the oil Co held by Gulf Oil British Petroleum, was the agreed yesterday by the oil minister, Mr. Abdul al-Kazemi. But last a spokesman for BP said reports of the settlement were premature.

Mr. Hill, quoted in a ministerial statement, said that the companies—which have held a cent each in KOC, with government holding 60 per cent—would be guaranteed five years of Kuwaiti crude for the next 10 years. This would also mean a \$56m (£37m) in compensation for their assets.

According to the reports, the terms said some outstanding between the government and the companies still had to be solved, mainly involving the lifting of Kuwaiti crude.

He said that the next five years the two companies would be allowed to 3 million barrels a day

of KOC's output—currently standing at about 2 million barrels daily.

BP and Gulf had also been guaranteed 80,000 barrels daily for the second five-year period.

According to the minister the final text of the agreement was to be hammered out in a further session last night at which they would seek to settle other issues outstanding since 1973.

He gave no details of preferential prices to be granted to the companies for the KOC oil, but Kuwaiti sources indicated that the companies would receive a 15 cents a barrel reduction in the future purchases of KOC crude.

Indonesian move: Pertamina, Indonesia's state-owned oil company will raise prices by no more than 3 per cent in the wake of the latest crude price rise by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, according to informed sources in Tokyo.

They said Pertamina completed negotiations by October 2 with foreign companies,

## Brake on pace of OECD price increases

Paris, Oct. 9.—Consumer prices in the 24-nation Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) increased 0.4 per cent in August, the lowest monthly rise since 1970.

The slower growth, which compares with increases of 0.8 per cent in the previous three months, reflected improved price performance in the United States, Japan, West Germany, Italy and Britain, it said.

In the three months ending August, OECD consumer prices rose at an annual rate of 9.25 per cent, compared with 11 per cent in the previous three months.

## Bowmaker is set fully to repay 'lifeboat' support

By Our Financial Staff

Bowmaker, the instalment credit arm of the C. T. Bowring financial group, will become the first institution independently to rid itself of "lifeboat" support when in about a month's time it fully repays deposits from the support group.

Bowmaker's support funds from the lifeboat group had fallen from around £90m at their peak to "single figures" at present, Mr. Edgar Bowring, chairman of C. T. Bowring, said last night.

In addition to £20m of three-

year loans, which Bowmaker raised from a syndicate of banks last month in order to reduce its lifeboat support, the finance house has also received a £5m term loan from the Bank of England. With this, and with Bowmaker's deposits now back at a healthy level, Bowmaker expects to repay all its lifeboat support within four weeks as these loans become due.

Bowmaker's £29m turnover from last year's profits in the first half of this year was the chief factor behind a doubling of Bowring's first half profits to June 30, announced yesterday. They rose from £3.19m to £6.85m.

Financial Editor, page 21

## How the markets moved

The Times index: 141.92 +2.36

The FT index: 339.5 +8.9

### Rises

Barclays 10p to 285p  
Brit Am Tob 6p to 303p  
Dunlop Hdg 3p to 57p  
Furness Withy 12p to 241p  
GEC 4p to 134p  
Glaxo Hdg 13p to 368p  
Hawker Sid 6p to 304p

### Falls

Atlas Stone 3p to 99p  
Brit E. Hdg 2p to 39p  
Brit Leyland 3p to 35p  
Cumulus 2p to 18p  
Finlander 2p to 28p  
FMC 4p to 60p  
Glyn Wed 2p to 80p

### THE POUND

Australia S. 1.67 1.61  
Austria Sch. 39.00 37.00  
Belgium Fr. 84.39 81.75  
Canada 1.145 1.095  
Denmark Kr. 12.75 12.25  
Finland Mk 8.20 7.95  
France Fr. 9.30 9.00  
Germany DM 5.45 5.25  
Greece Dr. 67.75 67.50  
Hong Kong \$ 10.39 10.10  
Italy Lr. 1335.00 1485.00  
Japan Yu. 640.00 615.00  
Netherlands Gld 5.60 5.40  
Norway Kr. 11.70 11.35  
Portugal Esc. 78.00 70.00  
S. Africa Rd. 1.54 1.74  
Spain Pes. 125.90 120.00  
Sweden Kr. 9.30 9.00  
Switzerland Fr. 5.65 5.45  
US \$ 2.04 1.94  
Yugoslavia Dar 40.00 38.00

### On other pages

Appointments vacant 25  
Business appointments 20  
Business Diary 21  
Financial Editor 21  
Financial news 22, 23

Letters 20  
Market reports 24  
Unit Trust prices 24  
Wall Street 24  
Bank Base Rates Table 23

Company Meeting Reports: County and District Properties 20  
Groveview Securities 20  
Wilkins & Mitchell 20  
Interim Statement: C. T. Bowring & Co 23

## Stock Exchange paid £3m

Stock Exchange Commission Fund had paid out the end of last month the failure of seven firms. Current estimates are that these claims total £4.3m, but that total will be reduced to £2.2m as a result of total recoveries.

According to the list of possible charges against the fund, the fund has so far been paid estimated total claims of £3m and estimated net recoveries of £1.2m.

After recoveries of £1.5m, the fund is estimated at £250,000. Mr. O'Connor, at £255,000, Butler Priest at £80,000, and Cuddy at £80,000.

## GDP

Gross domestic product at constant factor cost (1970=100) and seasonally adjusted:

	Based on expenditure data	Based on output data	Based on input data	Average
1972	104.3	103.7	104.6	104.2
1973	108.4	108.7	110.4	109.5
1974	110.5	109.3	109.7	109.9
1975 Q1	102.8	99.2	101.4	101.1
Q2	104.1	104.2	104.6	104.3
Q3	104.0	102.4	105.4	103.9
Q4	106.3	108.9	107.0	107.4
1973 Q1	111.3	108.4	110.7	110.1
Q2	109.1	109.2	109.8	109.4
Q3	109.3	108.5	110.8	109.5
Q4	108.1	108.8	110.5	109.1
1974 Q1	107.2	103.8	107.7	106.2
Q2	110.8	109.3	110.2	110.1
Q3	111.8	111.8	112.2	112.0
Q4	110.2	112.4	109.7	111.0
1975 Q1	111.2	109.3	109.4	110.0
Q2	109.0	108.8	108.4	107.4

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## FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

## Stock markets

## Engineers, food lead the way up

Against a background of continuing, though uncoordinated, reports that the Government is soon to announce substantial cuts in public spending, the London stock market returned to its upward path yesterday. The institutions were said to be present in some force with a number of good buying orders but—as a matter of perspective—bargain struck were still below 5,000. Trading was selective with nearly all the interest centred on the industrial leaders and the firmness of the tone was accentuated by a shortage of stock.

The FT Index made good progress all day, advancing 7.5 points by 3 pm and 8.9 by the close, for a figure of 339.5. Though gills closed up to a quarter earlier, there is now a feeling that a two-way pull has started to emerge on the fixed-interest side.

First National Finance has sold its 27 per cent stake in Birmingham Mint to National Trust, a group of quoted bus companies, for 45p a share. BM's shares closed unchanged at 40p on the market.

There was special interest in engineering shares, with Tube Investments up 8p to 255p, GKN 2p to 217p, and Dowty, still boosted by its Swiss order, 4p to 135p. Other features on the pitch came from companies reporting and here value went up 3p to 30p after higher profits. Spirax Sarco were 4p firmer, at 20p, and Johnson Firth Brown added another 2p to 45p after Wednesday's statement.

Food shares were also well in the fore. Rises of 10p were registered by Tate & Lyle 222p, Reckitt & Colman 325p, and Maynards 340p, in the latter case on a bullish result earlier in the week. Rowtree were also a good spot and rose 6p to 163p.

Among the "blue chips", the best were Glaxo, which reacted no less than 13p to 368p after the weakness of the previous day. EMI, where a big Japanese scanner order added 8p to 211p, and Thorn "A" 208p and Unilever 398p, both added by 10p. Smaller gains of up to 5p came from ICI 283p, GEC 124p and Boots, also at 124p.

The banks advanced strongly after their recent depression and were led up by Barclays, 10p to 255p, followed by Lloyds 7p to 232p, Midland, the same amount to 272p, and National Westminster, 3p to 238p.

Other financials to do well 5p to 190p and Union Discount, where the jump was of 10p to 305p.

The feeling that an all-out bid must sooner or later come from Eurocanadian put on another 12p to 241p for Furness Withy, making a total of 21p in two days. Some adverse comment on the NFU proposals upset F&M and the shares slipped 4p to 60p, but the hope of terms soon from Demisly gave an added boost to AD International which closed another 6p to the good, at 102p.

The reasons given by Mr J. Watson, chairman of Permalt, for rejecting BTR's 24p terms left the shares unchanged at 28p. There was considerable demand for Weyburn Engineering at 270p and some speculation in Peter Brotherhood was enough to raise the price 7p to 66p.

Furness apart, there was considerable support for other shipbuilders notably British & Commonwealth (6p better to 177p) and P & O, up 5p to 101p. Press comment helped Woolworth, usually a fairly static price and by the close the price was a point firmer at 60p.

Oils moved very much in line with the rest of the market and Shell 8p to 355p and Ultramar 5p to 193p.

Gold shares made a late rally after a dull day with FS Geduld, St Helena, and Hartbeest prominent among the heavies. De Beers again moved up well and at the end were 12p firmer at 294p.

The proposals for modification of the Land Bill threw up a number of features in a fairly firm properties pitch. The best was Great Portland, up 7p to 230p, but others worthy of note were Stock Conventions 445p, Gaslight Estate 185p (back better by 5p) and Hammerson, which was traded at 340p.

Bejam was another isolated firm spot, putting on 6p to 107p, while back in shipping Reardon Smith were not much affected by the increased stake from the Panamanian group.

A big leap in half-time profits had Bowring 3p firmer to 61p, while Siemens Hunter lost a point to 22p after its

half-timer. S. Casket was unchanged at 40p after a higher return while Mentmore Manufacturing managed to firm just half a point to 113p.

Carpets International still reflected its recent statement and put on another 4p to 71p and Currys were also firm for the same reason. Sangamo Weston were also on the firm side.

The trend continued in afternoon trading. Engineers, insurances and foods all continued to move ahead and Oldham Brewery, helped by bid speculation, were quoted at 100p, this being 5p better.

City had a rather quieter day than of late and seemed to steady down. The main feature in "shorts" was a 1 point rise in Treasury 3 per cent, 1977, which has just gone ex-dividend.

Buying of the "top" stock, Treasury 9½ per cent, 1980, continued and the Government broker raised the price by a further 1/16 point.

Heavy demand from institutions, attracted by the yield, has pushed Oceanic shares steadily ahead during the past week and yesterday the process was accelerated by rumours that the group has arranged a contract for liquid gas carrier, to be delivered in 18 months. The shares firmed 8p to 125p.

"Longs" had a drab session, with prices tending, if anything, to ease slightly. Some stocks were 1 point lower on the day, but most closed unchanged.

Business was at low levels. Equity turnover on October 8 was £42.1m (12,118 bargains). Active stocks yesterday, according to Exchange Telegraph, were 101 Royal new, Shell, British American Tobacco, B&M, IC, Gas new, Furness Withy, Ocean Transport, Babcock & Wilcox new, Rank "A", Brooke Bond, Bowater, Burnah Oil, BP, Hanson Trust, Boots, Tate & Lyle, Bejam, Transocean House, MFC and Guinness.

## Latest dividends

Company (and par values)	Ord div	Year ago	Pay date	Year's total	Prev year
Atlas Electric (25p) Int	0.40	0.35	10/12	1.15	1.15
C. T. Bowring (25p) Int	0.71	0.67	8/12	2.11	2.11
Bronx Eng (10p) Int	0.66	0.6	28/11	2.4	2.4
Bruntions (25p) Int	2.25	2.25	28/11	5.7*	5.7*
Eng & Coldwell (25p) Int	0.65	0.65	28/11	2.10	2.10
James Halstead (10p) Int	0.16	0.16	24/11	0.67	0.67
Hilton Footwear (20p) Int	1.15	1.05	24/11	3.71	3.71
Clas Hurst (25p) Int	2.66	2.42	15/11	4.96	4.96
S. Jacobs & Sons (25p) Int	0.5	0.5	10/11	2.75	2.75
London & Euro (25p) Int	0.8	0.8	5/11	1.55	1.55
Mentmore Mfg (10p) Int	0.15	0.16	2/12	0.16	0.16
Siemens Hunter (10p) Int	0.57	0.57	7/11	5.01	5.01

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share basis, where in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross, multiply the net dividend by 1.54. \* Forecast.

## Spirax leans on sales abroad as UK orders start to fall

By Terry Ryland

The increase in overseas business won Spirax-Sarco Engineering has flowed through strongly in the first half of the current year. Indeed it helped to lift pre-tax profits from £707,000 to a record £1.2m in the six months to June 30. The order intake continues to exceed last year's level, but the company warns shareholders that a reduction in the delivery backlog will affect second half sales. The Treasury has approved the dividend increase proposed in the rights issue document, and the interim payment is therefore raised to 3.5p a share from 3.06p before the rights issue.

Turnover jumped from £7.5m to £10.04m in the half year. Pre-tax profits were struck after allowing for an increase in interest charges, from £183,000 to £395,000. Borrowings are now significantly lower than in December 1974 and the board says that it continues its efforts to improve the return on assets employed. More than half the business, which ranges throughout the fluid control field, is now overseas, where levels of business are described as satisfactory in most cases.

The board comments that the group owes its present level of activity to its involvement in energy conservation. Selling organizations were established last year in Australia, Germany, Japan, and South Africa. The board commented at the last annual meeting that the benefits of growth into overseas markets had not been realized. Spirax manufactures through-out Europe, as well as in South America, New Zealand and Scandinavia.

No forecast is made for the current year but the board is on record as predicting further growth. The company has benefited this year from the planned maintenance of stocks in the aftermath of the three day working week experienced in the previous twelve months.

board retained a buoyant outlook after turning in a record profit of £1.76m pre-tax for 1974, with both export and home markets going well ahead. A high level of production had been achieved in the final quarter of last year and this continued into the opening months of 1975 in all sectors except the strip mill. The fall in demand for steel strip was however due almost as much to stockpiling as to a fall in consumption. For the two main divisions, wire and wire rope, the outlook at the time was bright. Generally though, some of the smaller divisions were expected to experience some reduction in demand later in the year.

## London &amp; European buys a half of Ulster Finance

London & European Group, in banking, is to get 125,000 shares in Ulster Finance, a group that in turn has 42 per cent of investment vehicle Lamont Holdings where Sir Slater Walker, man Mr Tony Buckley is now managing director. L & E will pay £710,000 in cash to win half of Ulster Finance which will also part company with Ulster Bank, an offshoot of National Westminster Bank.

The funds are being borrowed jointly by Banque Nationale d'Algerie and Banque Extérieure d'Algerie, and the loan was arranged by First Chicago, Amer. International, Bank of Paris, syndicated among 46 banks.—AP-DJ.

Bank Corporation (Overseas). Final terms are expected to be fixed on October 21, but present market conditions indicate a coupon of around 7½ per cent. The coupon will be payable semi-annually.

Sanyo was incorporated in Osaka, Japan in 1950 and with its subsidiaries and affiliates, is now one of the leading Japanese manufacturers and distributors of a wide variety of consumer electronic products.

Siemens, Hunter, the tobacco and educational materials group, a fall this year from £427,000 to £350,000 is forecast. The board explains that costs are rising, and the unsettled economy makes an assessment of profits and sales difficult. But the dividend is raised from 1.35p gross to 1.48p. Turnover went up from £4.9m to £9.06m.

## Atlas Stone reject Eternit

The board of Atlas Stone has written to shareholders unanimously recommending them to reject the offer from Compagnie Financière Eternit SA. Mr Geoffrey Davis, chairman, tells shareholders that if the offer is rejected the board intends to recommend a final dividend for the year to October 31 of 5.38p gross, making a total of about 8.23p gross, against 6.79p gross for last year. This has been approved by the Treasury.

Meanwhile London and European reports a loss before tax of £498,000 for the half year to last June against profits of £427,000 in the same months the year before. Like others, the group has had to make further write-offs against property, but it is now effectively liquidating its property financing business. Losses should be "materially reduced" by the end of the year, profits should then reappear, and the stake in Ulster represents a big step in the development of investment banking now that property lending is finishing. Mr P. Prichard, the L & E chairman, points to the group's strong assets, low borrowings and good resources. The group duly pays a net interim dividend of 0.8p a share again, or 1.23p gross.

Lloyds & Scottish out Heller in Lawrie bid

Walter Duncan & Goodricke Limited has received an offer from Lloyds & Scottish Group to acquire Alex Lawrie Factors for £1.75m. In view of this board of WDG has agreed with Walter E. Heller International Corporation that the negotiations for the sale of Lawrie to Heller for £1.6m should be discontinued. The board intends to recommend that the L & S offer be accepted.

Geo Kent hopeful

The George Kent group's profit is still improving, in line with forecasts made at the annual meeting. Mr John Norley, managing director of the instruments and automation division, said the company, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Brown Boveri Kent, adheres to its forecast of much improved profits in the first half to end-September.

John Hilton rally

Last year the pre-tax profits of the John Hilton Footwear group dipped from a record £691,000 to £680,000, but there was a rally in the six months to August 1. Pre-tax profits went ahead from £186,000 to £230,000 on sales of £3.16m, against £256m. The dividend is 1.78p, against 1.56p.

## Jerome warning

Textile group S Jerome & Sons (Holdings) turns in taxable profits for the half-year to June 30 increased from £180,000 to £202,000 on turnover up from £3.3m to £3.5m. Earnings a share went out at 3.8p against 3.4p, while the interim payment is 0.75p (0.75p). On a warning note, the chairman attributes the climb to production and delivery of orders booked in 1974 and early 1975, and bearing no relation to current trade, which has shown a steady deterioration.

## Bronx buoyant

On turnover up from £2.28m to £4.4m for the half to May 31, Bronx Engineering Holdings stepped-up its pre-tax profits from £102,000 to £174,000. The interim dividend in turn is raised from 0.89p to 1.02p, and the maximum permitted final is forecast. Order intake is good, and full-time profits should maintain the interim upswing.

## Siemens

Although pre-tax profits for the six months to June 30 are up from £102,000 to £133,000 at

## Barr &amp; Stroud wary

Glasgow-based engineers and instrument makers Barr & Stroud raised its pre-tax profit from £194,000 to £232,000 in the six months to June 30 on turnover raised from £2.16m to £2.8m. The board states that sales are down compared with the second leg of 1974. However, an increase is on the cards in the present half, but risk escalation makes any fulltime prediction impossible.

## Mentmore setback

Having achieved a record profit of £639,000 last year, Mentmore Manufacturing—which makes "Platinum" pens and plastic mouldings has shipped in the six months to July 31. Pre-tax profits are down from £263,000 to £258,500 on sales of £3.5m, against £2.9m. The dividend is held at 0.24p gross. The board is optimistic about second-half prospects.

## Ours is a one-word history...progress

There is a very simple explanation for Bowring progress. It is that we have always placed the customer's need for service before everything. As each need became evident, we set about meeting it. Given this policy, growth was natural, unforced and constant.

The first expansion came in 1811 when a Bowring trading venture was set up in Newfoundland. To provide more goods, we built ships. With ships we carried other men's cargoes. Cargoes needed to be insured. Insurance had to be underwritten. And since insurance is only one aspect of a total financial picture, banking and financial services were added.

Today, this policy of service which led to this extensive and continuous growth is still the reason behind the successful operations of the Bowring Group of Companies. The invisible earnings which have placed the Group high in The List of Leading

Exporters have been possible only through the Group's practice of putting the customer's needs first.

The Bowring Group offers you services which are world-wide. They include insurance and reinsurance broking, insurance underwriting, credit finance and leasing through Bowmaker Ltd., merchant banking through Singer & Friedlander Ltd., shipping, trading and engineering.

But the Group does more. It promises you a way of doing business which is dedicated to your interests.

## Bowring

C. T. Bowring &amp; Co. Limited

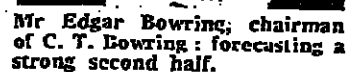
The Bowring Building, Tower Place, London EC3P 3BE

Telephone: 01-283 3100 Telex: 888321

In 1803, Benjamin Bowring opened a shop in 5, Bowring as a watchmaker, silversmith, jeweller and engraver. From this one-man enterprise has grown today's multi-million pound organisation.



# Aggressive minorities and the Takeover Code



**C. T. Bowring**  
Momentum from insurance

Minster Assets has sold its head office, a prime City property, to an institution for £8.34m and has agreed to lease it back for 25 years, with five yearly rent reviews, at an initial rental of £725,000 a year. That represents a yield of 8.7 per cent, which puts paid to

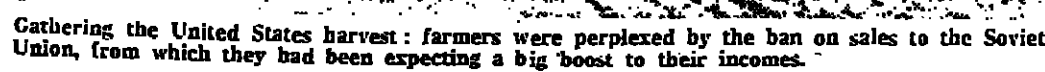
## Factoring

### Not for the small man

ing in "without recourse" factoring and Alex Laurie the wealthy factoring company doing business "with recourse" business, which is more of a financing operation with none of the attendant risks of bad debts. "WDG is more than happy to sell the price—\$175m—this value the company at around times last year's earnings and is \$150,000 more than the sum offered by the United States company, Walter E. Heller—a deal that was in any case running into difficulties of its own.

They knew as early as June that they were certain to produce more than enough grain to meet the demands of American consumers and satisfy massive foreign demand for American produce. They saw the great failure of the Russian harvest as a brilliant chance for them to greatly increase their incomes.

## dent Ford leaves a bitter taste in America's grain lands



that one third of the grain is shipped to Russia at a high \$16 per tonne in American vessels, as well as the big lawsuits by grain-exporting companies, has killed any enthusiasm that might have existed among the dockers to continue their action.

**Frank Vogl**

In mid-August, despite a new optimistic official grain report in Washington, the President ordered the temporary ban. The Russians by then had bought in the United States some 9.8 million tonnes of grain out of total purchases in the West of 14 million tonnes.

started to differentiate between what he calls America's regular customers, such as the Japanese and the west Europeans, who each year buy in these markets, and the non-regular customers, such as the Russians, who bought some 19 million tonnes in 1972, then barely anything for the next two years and then appeared this year to be seek-

The temporary ban on sales will almost certainly be lifted when this agreement is finalized. The ban is now serving the purpose of a stick to beat Moscow into agreement. The Russians certainly do not like this sort of negotiating tactic, but all the indications are that

**Kenneth Owen**  
Technology  
Correspondent

**Kenneth Owen**  
Technology  
Correspondent

Mr William Makinson, NRDC managing director: the money is available to support further projects.

The NRDC's operations can be grouped broadly into the two categories of development and conservation. In development, the flow of projects was maintained at about the same level—with 332 projects at the beginning of the year, 63 new ones started and 68 existing ones discontinued during the year, leaving 327 in being at the end of the year.

general activity—in terms of development projects and license agreements during the year—has remained roughly constant while new submissions have increased by about 30 percent. This basically reflects the time lag between submissions and their emergence as active pro-

Beyond this immediate contribution which the corporation is keen to make to stimulating and speeding up industrial innovation in Britain—if only industry would take advantage of it—there is the longer-term problem of the overall balance of NRDC activities.

**Kenneth Owen**  
Technology  
Correspondent

Inventions from private companies increased by more than 10 per cent, as did those from government departments, research councils and hospitals.

# King in

the

His rule-of-thumb tells it that most transactions below £10 are more to handle than the profit involved. On the other hand, it is argued, it is main

1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem.

\_\_\_\_\_

## Business Diary: Fireworks display • Lockheed's tri-stars

works—yet. Little will  
fore be obliged to buy his  
for this year's Guy Fawkes  
t, although he sounded  
ful enough when Business  
's Ross Davies spoke to  
last night.

**Front-runners**  
dogfight is now going on in the boardroom of the Lockheed

Kortchian and Anderson now are level with each other as co-chairmen, while Kitchen comes slightly down the pecking order as president, a post which Kortchian formerly occupied.

meanwhile, Bob Scholey, the executive, is off with a study group of BSC and trade union leaders for a 10-day tour of the

Its rule-of-thumb tells it that most transactions below £10 cost more to handle than the profit involved. On the other hand, it is argued, it is in

1



100

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# Going into Europe?

**Did you know**  
that once you have appointed an agent on the Continent you may not be able to get rid of him ?  
that exclusive dealing agreements normally must not prohibit re-exporting by the dealer ?  
that customs formalities are governed by overriding EEC rules ?  
that the regulation of advertising and sales promotion can be very different in other European countries ?  
that bouncing cheques abroad can lead to immediate criminal sanctions ?  
that commercial contracts frequently provide for disputes to be heard exclusively in a foreign court ?  
Whether your export activities are governed by Common Market law or by the laws of the particular country you are selling in or by the special agreements between the EEC and Efta countries it is vital for you to know the current legal position—and to keep fully up-to-date with the daily changes.

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# Buying quality press in Europe: what does it all add up to?

## The European Press Data File.

Until now, to buy space economically and successfully in the European press was no simple task.

The essential information was so scattered and convoluted that the process of buying and assessing media was far more lengthy than necessary.

Now, The Times Information and Marketing Intelligence Unit has collected and collated the relevant information for those involved in European advertising, and has published it under the title 'The European Press Data File.'

## Contents

The file covers over 150 indigenous and international publications used for reaching the European "A" class market in fourteen European countries. It includes their frequency and circulation, their page sizes and discount structures, and their rates in sterling or dollars for standard sizes.

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Please indicate method of payment preferred.  
☐ Please send \_\_\_\_\_ copies  
 of The European Press Data File at £30 per  
 year. Enclosed is a cheque for £\_\_\_\_\_  
 made out to "Times Newspapers Ltd"

☐ Please send \_\_\_\_\_ copies  
of The European Press Data File and invoice  
me for the full amount, £\_\_\_\_\_

I would like \_\_\_\_\_ copies with rates in sterling, and \_\_\_\_\_ copies with rates in dollars.

And for that price the Information Unit will send you a thoroughly up-dated file every month which will of course incorporate the most recent exchange rates and increases in media rates.

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to help you find your way round  
Europe.

To place an order, please fill in the coupon below and send it to: Christine Hull, The Times Information and Marketing Intelligence Unit, The Times, New Printing House Square, London WC1X 8EZ.

**The Times  
Information and Marketing  
Intelligence Unit**

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Company \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_

## MARKET REPORTS

## Commodities

Continued from page 23

[illegible]

**PORK**—English under 100lb: 28.00-29.00; 100-125lb: 27.00-28.00; 125-150lb: 26.00-27.00; 150-175lb: 25.00-26.00; 175-200lb: 24.00-25.00; 200-225lb: 23.00-24.00; 225-250lb: 22.00-23.00; 250-275lb: 21.00-22.00; 275-300lb: 20.00-21.00; 300-325lb: 19.00-20.00; 325-350lb: 18.00-19.00; 350-375lb: 17.00-18.00; 375-400lb: 16.00-17.00; 400-425lb: 15.00-16.00; 425-450lb: 14.00-15.00; 450-475lb: 13.00-14.00; 475-500lb: 12.00-13.00; 500-525lb: 11.00-12.00; 525-550lb: 10.00-11.00; 550-575lb: 9.00-10.00; 575-600lb: 8.00-9.00; 600-625lb: 7.00-8.00; 625-650lb: 6.00-7.00; 650-675lb: 5.00-6.00; 675-700lb: 4.00-5.00; 700-725lb: 3.00-4.00; 725-750lb: 2.00-3.00; 750-775lb: 1.00-2.00; 775-800lb: 0.00-1.00; 800-825lb: 0.00-1.00; 825-850lb: 0.00-1.00; 850-875lb: 0.00-1.00; 875-900lb: 0.00-1.00; 900-925lb: 0.00-1.00; 925-950lb: 0.00-1.00; 950-975lb: 0.00-1.00; 975-1000lb: 0.00-1.00; 1000-1025lb: 0.00-1.00; 1025-1050lb: 0.00-1.00; 1050-1075lb: 0.00-1.00; 1075-1100lb: 0.00-1.00; 1100-1125lb: 0.00-1.00; 1125-1150lb: 0.00-1.00; 1150-1175lb: 0.00-1.00; 1175-1200lb: 0.00-1.00; 1200-1225lb: 0.00-1.00; 1225-1250lb: 0.00-1.00; 1250-1275lb: 0.00-1.00; 1275-1300lb: 0.00-1.00; 1300-1325lb: 0.00-1.00; 1325-1350lb: 0.00-1.00; 1350-1375lb: 0.00-1.00; 1375-1400lb: 0.00-1.00; 1400-1425lb: 0.00-1.00; 1425-1450lb: 0.00-1.00; 1450-1475lb: 0.00-1.00; 1475-1500lb: 0.00-1.00; 1500-1525lb: 0.00-1.00; 1525-1550lb: 0.00-1.00; 1550-1575lb: 0.00-1.00; 1575-1600lb: 0.00-1.00; 1600-1625lb: 0.00-1.00; 1625-1650lb: 0.00-1.00; 1650-1675lb: 0.00-1.00; 1675-1700lb: 0.00-1.00; 1700-1725lb: 0.00-1.00; 1725-1750lb: 0.00-1.00; 1750-1775lb: 0.00-1.00; 1775-1800lb: 0.00-1.00; 1800-1825lb: 0.00-1.00; 1825-1850lb: 0.00-1.00; 1850-1875lb: 0.00-1.00; 1875-1900lb: 0.00-1.00; 1900-1925lb: 0.00-1.00; 1925-1950lb: 0.00-1.00; 1950-1975lb: 0.00-1.00; 1975-2000lb: 0.00-1.00; 2000-2025lb: 0.00-1.00; 2025-2050lb: 0.00-1.00; 2050-2075lb: 0.00-1.00; 2075-2100lb: 0.00-1.00; 2100-2125lb: 0.00-1.00; 2125-2150lb: 0.00-1.00; 2150-2175lb: 0.00-1.00; 2175-2200lb: 0.00-1.00; 2200-2225lb: 0.00-1.00; 2225-2250lb: 0.00-1.00; 2250-2275lb: 0.00-1.00; 2275-2300lb: 0.00-1.00; 2300-2325lb: 0.00-1.00; 2325-2350lb: 0.00-1.00; 2350-2375lb: 0.00-1.00; 2375-2400lb: 0.00-1.00; 2400-2425lb: 0.00-1.00; 2425-2450lb: 0.00-1.00; 2450-2475lb: 0.00-1.00; 2475-2500lb: 0.00-1.00; 2500-2525lb: 0.00-1.00; 2525-2550lb: 0.00-1.00; 2550-2575lb: 0.00-1.00; 2575-2600lb: 0.00-1.00; 2600-2625lb: 0.00-1.00; 2625-2650lb: 0.00-1.00; 2650-2675lb: 0.00-1.00; 2675-2700lb: 0.00-1.00; 2700-2725lb: 0.00-1.00; 2725-2750lb: 0.00-1.00; 2750-2775lb: 0.00-1.00; 2775-2800lb: 0.00-1.00; 2800-2825lb: 0.00-1.00; 2825-2850lb: 0.00-1.00; 2850-2875lb: 0.00-1.00; 2875-2900lb: 0.00-1.00; 2900-2925lb: 0.00-1.00; 2925-2950lb: 0.00-1.00; 2950-2975lb: 0.00-1.00; 2975-3000lb: 0.00-1.00; 3000-3025lb: 0.00-1.00; 3025-3050lb: 0.00-1.00; 3050-3075lb: 0.00-1.00; 3075-3100lb: 0.00-1.00; 3100-3125lb: 0.00-1.00; 3125-3150lb: 0.00-1.00; 3150-3175lb: 0.00-1.00; 3175-3200lb: 0.00-1.00; 3200-3225lb: 0.00-1.00; 3225-3250lb: 0.00-1.00; 3250-3275lb: 0.00-1.00; 3275-3300lb: 0.00-1.00; 3300-3325lb: 0.00-1.00; 3325-3350lb: 0.00-1.00; 3350-3375lb: 0.00-1.00; 3375-3400lb: 0.00-1.00; 3400-3425lb: 0.00-1.00; 3425-3450lb: 0.00-1.00; 3450-3475lb: 0.00-1.00; 3475-3500lb: 0.00-1.00; 3500-3525lb: 0.00-1.00; 3525-3550lb: 0.00-1.00; 3550-3575lb: 0.00-1.00; 3575-3600lb: 0.00-1.00; 3600-3625lb: 0.00-1.00; 3625-3650lb: 0.00-1.00; 3650-3675lb: 0.00-1.00; 3675-3700lb: 0.00-1.00; 3700-3725lb: 0.00-1.00; 3725-3750lb: 0.00-1.00; 3750-3775lb: 0.00-1.00; 3775-3800lb: 0.00-1.00; 3800-3825lb: 0.00-1.00; 3825-3850lb: 0.00-1.00; 3850-3875lb: 0.00-1.00; 3875-3900lb: 0.00-1.00; 3900-3925lb: 0.00-1.00; 3925-3950lb: 0.00-1.00; 3950-3975lb: 0.00-1.00; 3975-4000lb: 0.00-1.00; 4000-4025lb: 0.00-1.00; 4025-4050lb: 0.00-1.00; 4050-4075lb: 0.00-1.00; 4075-4100lb: 0.00-1.00; 4100-4125lb: 0.00-1.00; 4125-4150lb: 0.00-1.00; 4150-4175lb: 0.00-1.00; 4175-4200lb: 0.00-1.00; 4200-4225lb: 0.00-1.00; 4225-4250lb: 0.00-1.00; 4250-4275lb: 0.00-1.00; 4275-4300lb: 0.00-1.00; 4300-4325lb: 0.00-1.00; 4325-4350lb: 0.00-1.00; 4350-4375lb: 0.00-1.00; 4375-4400lb: 0.00-1.00; 4400-4425lb: 0.00-1.00; 4425-4450lb: 0.00-1.00; 4450-4475lb: 0.00-1.00; 4475-4500lb: 0.00-1.00; 4500-4525lb: 0.00-1.00; 4525-4550lb: 0.00-1.00; 4550-

## VW developing diesel motor for medium saloons

**Bonn, Oct 9**  
Volkswagen is developing a diesel motor that could be offered in one or more of its medium-sized saloons from 1977. A company spokesman said VW was working on the basis of a 1.5 to 1.6-litre engine that would give 40 to 50 horsepower.

## Lawtex crumbles

The pre-tax profit of Lawtex, the Manchester-based umbrella and clothing maker, slumped from £400,600 to £187,200 in the year to June 28, due only in part to a 10% fall in sales from £67,600 to £103,300. Sales rose from £4.81m to £5.06m. Earnings a share slumped from 13.4p to 5.7p. The final dividend is 1.97p again—bringing the year's total to 3.58p, the same as last year. At the half way stage, the biggest threat to the clothing division had suffered from slashed margins, but the umbrella division was progressing well. Expansion into babywear was thought satisfactory.

### Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

1954-55	High Bid	Low Bid	Offer Yield	1954-55	High Bid	Low Bid	Offer Yield	1954-55	High Bid	Low Bid	Offer Yield																	
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PERSONAL COLUMNS

ALSO ON PAGE 27

ANNOUNCEMENTS

WE INVITE ALL LONDONERS...

AND OF COURSE PEOPLE OF GOODWILL WHEREVER THEY MAY BE. TO JOIN US THIS SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11th, AT A GREAT PARTY.

At various times in our brief history, the activities of the Society have been directed towards the relief of suffering and the improvement of the lives of the unfortunate. It is our aim to continue this work and to invite you to join us in our efforts.

IF YOU'D LIKE THE THRILL OF A LITMUS JUST RING ON 01-229 8941 AND SAY "FLAG DAY"

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR MENTALLY HANDICAPPED CHILDREN

HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

POUND SAVERS

Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother. A fund has been set up to help the Queen Mother's Fund for the relief of suffering and the improvement of the lives of the unfortunate.

For a full list of the names of the donors, please contact the fund at 01-232 7878.

THE ROYAL NATIONAL PENSIONER FOR NURSES

For a full list of the names of the donors, please contact the fund at 01-232 7878.

TRAVELAIR

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DEATHS

On October 10, 1975, at the age of 75, after a long illness, Mrs. Mary Jane Smith, nee Jones, of 12, The Green, London, N.W.1, died peacefully at home.

Funeral service will be held at 11.00 a.m. on Saturday, October 11, at St. Paul's Church, 10, St. Paul's Church, London, N.W.1.

Interment in the cemetery at St. Paul's Church.

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Interment



[illegible]



## Move to avert action by junior doctors over new contract

Earlier yesterday Dr Angus Ford, deputy chairman of the Hospital Junior Staff Committee, said he feared that a proposed 24-hour strike on Plymouth by junior doctors at lightning strikes in other areas. It was the first time doctors had said they would not even handle emergencies, though consultants in the area had said

amine her plans to phase out pay beds and to limit the size of the private medical sector (the Press Association reports). Bupa attack: Mrs Castle's plans were also criticized yesterday by Bupa, the private health insurance company. It says the possible removal of the private sector from the health service is folly, and is urging subscribers to press MPs to seek a change of mind.

Earlier this week Equity threatened that unless LWT dropped the show it would call all actors, actresses and artistes working for the company out on strike. The union said the show, which shows members of the public telling their favourite jokes, was "a cheap and inferior substitute for professional light entertainment programmes". It had received angry protests from members

A statement by the company said: "We firmly contest any allegations that in producing this programme we have acted in breach of our agreement with Equity. We are also deeply concerned that Equity should threaten industrial action before a dispute procedure has been put into operation. However, LWT places very great importance in maintaining its excellent relations with Equity and its members."

"We have about 2 per cent of the population in Ulster engaged in violence and terrorism", Mr West said. "This figure includes not only the thugs who pull the trigger or plant the bombs but also the members of a highly sophisticated background organization

Mr West said the United Kingdom Government had special responsibility to see that the terrorists, in Ulster and Britain, did not force a break-up of the United Kingdom. If the potential consequences of such an event were fully realized it would cause great concern to not only the British Government and people but also to Nato, having regard to the

Det Chief Supt Joseph Mounsey, head of Lancashire CID, said the Accrington murder had

He made a special appeal to the public to help in tracing the history of a Philips pocket memo tape recorder, serial no 605 928, and to identify the person who stole a dark blue Ford Escort van at Sutton Coldfield.

The coroner said it was not beyond the bounds of possibility that if the man was not brought to justice quickly he would kill again. He mentioned the outstanding reward of £25,000.

From next Thursday prospective African students from Rhodesia will be required to show not only that they have places in universities or other approved institutions but also that firm arrangements have been made for fees and maintenance grants before they set out for Britain.

Speaking in London, Sir Arthur, who is also Vice-Chancellor of Manchester University, said: "The essential part of research needs is provided by the universities. We now face the great danger of the loss of the research contribution and the research function to the national needs and national economy."

The vice-chancellors' commit-

Sir Arthur added that the need in present financial circumstances to leave established academic teaching posts vacant had meant that universities entered the new academic year with more than 300 positions unfilled.

He said: "I think that in a period of economic difficulty and uncertainty over the future it is a tremendous achievement for universities and their staffs to have been able to provide places for some 10,000 more students, an increase which alone equals the present population of a large university such as Edinburgh, Leeds or Manchester."

Recent increases in milk prices were generous, although they had not satisfied farmers, Mr Peart, Minister of Agriculture, said last night. "I am in closest touch with my Cabinet

A jury at Stafford Crown Court was asked yesterday to say that a former lord mayor, who is accused of making false expenses claims against his council, had been honest and true to his socialist principles of "a fair day's work for a fair day's pay."

who is accused of making false expenses claims against his council, had been honest and true to his socialist principles of "a fair day's work for a fair day's pay".

The verdict on the councillor Arthur Cotton, who is now Deputy Lord Mayor of Stoke-on-Trent, is expected on Monday. He is charged with receiving a bribe of £1,000.

Mr Cotton, aged 33, of the Green Star public house, Esperanto Way, Smallthorpe, Stoke, has denied two charges of obtaining £413.75 by deception and of receiving a bribe.

The prosecution alleges that Mr Cotton falsely claimed expenses allowance, to which payments were not made. However, this man not be true to his own socialist principles of a fair day's work for a fair day's pay.

Mr Cotton's daughter Pamela, said her father paid her an additional £6 a week for the extra duty she did while he was on official council duties. She also said that from Mr Cotton's wife that she was paid £5 a week for her extra duties.

Evidence in support of an alibi that Paul Hill, aged 31, was in Southampton at the time of the Guildford public house bombing was given at the Crown Court today by a woman who lives in the Guildford and Woolwich areas.

Eugene Clark said she lived with her sister in Southampton while Mr Hill worked in

London. He went to see her on October 5, the night of the Guildford bombing.

He arrived at about 7.30 pm and they went out drinking. She said Mr Hill was the father of her recently born baby.

idge committee to redefine social aims and explain what needed to be done to achieve them, Sir Maurice Kendall, the statistician, said last night. We were committed in the pronouncement to a welfare state without a clear idea of what we meant by welfare, he said.

"Our current social aims are either not defined at all or are so loosely defined as to be non-operational. We have a welfare state but we do not know how to measure welfare."

Sir Maurice was giving the Sir Beveridge Lecture at the Lecture at the Institute of Statisticians in London. He said we had not one social objective but a whole range, and they frequently conflicted.

"And if that were not enough, we are faced with increasing evidence that some obvious and well intentioned measures to relieve social evil may be self-defeating and may even make matters worse," he said.

It was not simply a matter of priorities, which was a "weasel word", begging the question, "Priority for what?" in relation to importance or urgency. What was of greater concern was the allocation of resources to a number of demands; it was not a matter of priorities, but a matter of the cake but of how big the slices were.

Beveridge had devised a plan to overcome the five social evils, namely poverty, disease, squalor and ignorance. There had been progress in reducing malnutrition, preventing

put it there. Millions of them vote for his every election... Remember this: if parliamentary democracy dies, free trade unions die with it."

Mrs Thatcher showed how quickly she is developing the leader's arts, at least in the necessary sense of theatre. On reaching the platform she was presented, to her astonishment, with a small blue feather duster, to match her dress. Suddenly she saw, or pretended to see, some offensive specks of dust on the chairman's lectern, and began to brush it with housewifely thoroughness.

## praises past

Knowing that Mr Heath still commands a following in the Conservative Party, she spoke of her pride at following in the footsteps of Winston Churchill, Anthony Eden, Harold Macmillan, Alec Douglas-Home, and then added: "Heath came and lavishly praised his predecessor as a great man, but he sounded like a generous tribute to Mr Heath, but at the same time a reminder that he now belongs with the other listed group of destiny to the party's past."

By her force of personality Mrs Thatcher brought the conference to its intended climax, and within a few days nobody

**Leaders**

while care to give a lead in organising precise action.

At that point the rumbling differences between senior members of her team, and between groups of her backbenchers, will begin to be heard, and yesterday's well-earned human triumph will not of itself be enough.

Rift denied: Reports of a rift between the Young Conservatives and the Federation of Conservative Students about the party leadership were denied in a joint statement yesterday after the chairman of the two organisations, Mr Tony Carter,

**First Quarter: Tomorrow.**  
Lighting up: 6.48 pm in 6.48 and  
High - water: London Bridge  
6.38 am, 6.50m (21.30); 7.6 pm  
6.60m (21.82) 8.40pm (20.50)  
pm, 11.5m (37.7f). Dover, 3  
am, 6.60m (19.7f). 4.19 pm, 5.7  
(18.6f). Hull, 11.11 am, 11.9  
(21.2f); 12.30 pm, 12.05m  
Liverpool, 4.3 am, 8.2m (26.8f)  
4.27 pm, 8.2m (26.8f).

An anticyclone will move slowly  
S over Scotland.

Forecasts for 6 am to midnight:  
London, central S England,  
Midlands, cloudy, scattered  
showers; wind NE, moderate;  
fresh; max temp 12°C (54°F).  
Fresh, breeze, S, Glasgow  
Sunny intervals, occasional  
showers, possibly heavy and fre-  
quent near E coast; wind NW  
moderate; max temp 10°C  
or 12°C (52 to 54°F).

He gave a warning that unemployment in Wales would get worse before it got better, but government measures would help to boost employment among young people, and the programme for 36 advance factories would help to ensure that Wales was ready for the expected improvement in the

that it wanted early refutation of the Welsh economy; £18m instead of £3m given to Wales as part of the nationwide package to ease unemployment among young people; a boost in investment funds allocated to Wales under the Industry Act, and consideration of a Swedish-style investment bank to supplement regional policy.

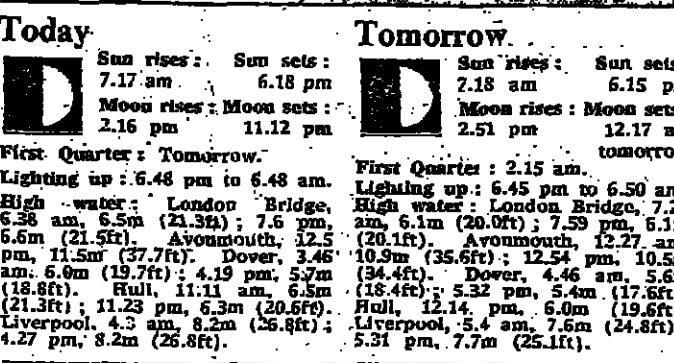
and his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Lord De L'Isle, were being sought also.

Mr Aglen said yesterday: "We understand Robert is in Ireland. We are only the agents and, technically he is in the charge of Cheshire County

work quilt. Det. Chief Supt Jack Dibb, who is leading the inquiry, said it had been seen in Denton about the time the six-year-old girl was lured into a car and assaulted. It was believed to be a four-door model with a Lee K. Fitzgerald

He instanced a new building for the Inland Revenue Department at Bootle which, he said, had been due for completion in 1970.

"Whatever the rights and wrongs we cannot afford a history of industrial disputes like the one that has affected this site. It is damaging to Merseyside, and it is this kind of thing that acts as a deterrent to new



early fog patches; wind NE, light;  
max temp 13° (55°F).  
Aberdeen, Moray Firth, central  
Highlands, NW Scotland,  
Argyll, Argyrey, dry, sunny spells  
with light breeze; max temp 11  
to 13°C (52 to 55°F).  
Outlook for tomorrow and Mon-  
day: Mainly dry with sunny  
periods, some rain over NW Scot-  
land later; temps normal but con-  
tinuing cold in SE; frost in places  
at night.  
Sea passages: S North Sea,  
Strait of Dover, English Channel  
(E); Wind NE, fresh, locally  
strong; sea rough.  
St George's Channel: Wind NE,  
moderate or fresh; sea moderate

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Later, as she rose at the end to acknowledge the acclamation of the assembly as a hero, both arms hoisted aloft, she smiled, and she, once again seized the feather duster and flourished it as though it were a sword waiting to be plunged into an enemy's back.

She also proved again, as anybody doubted it, that she has a leader's required ruthlessness.

But she knows better than anybody that bigger problems of leadership than a conference must be solved. For the present everything she commands agreement across her

of the Young Conservatives, and of Mr Mark Hagwood, the students' leader (the Press Association said).

The statement said both groups fully supported the party leadership but that individual members always held different opinions as to the mood of the party conferences.

Mrs Thatcher's speech, para 4

Leading speech, para 3

[illegible]